A MANUAL OF THE PUBLIC BENEFACTIONS OF ANDREW CARNEGIE

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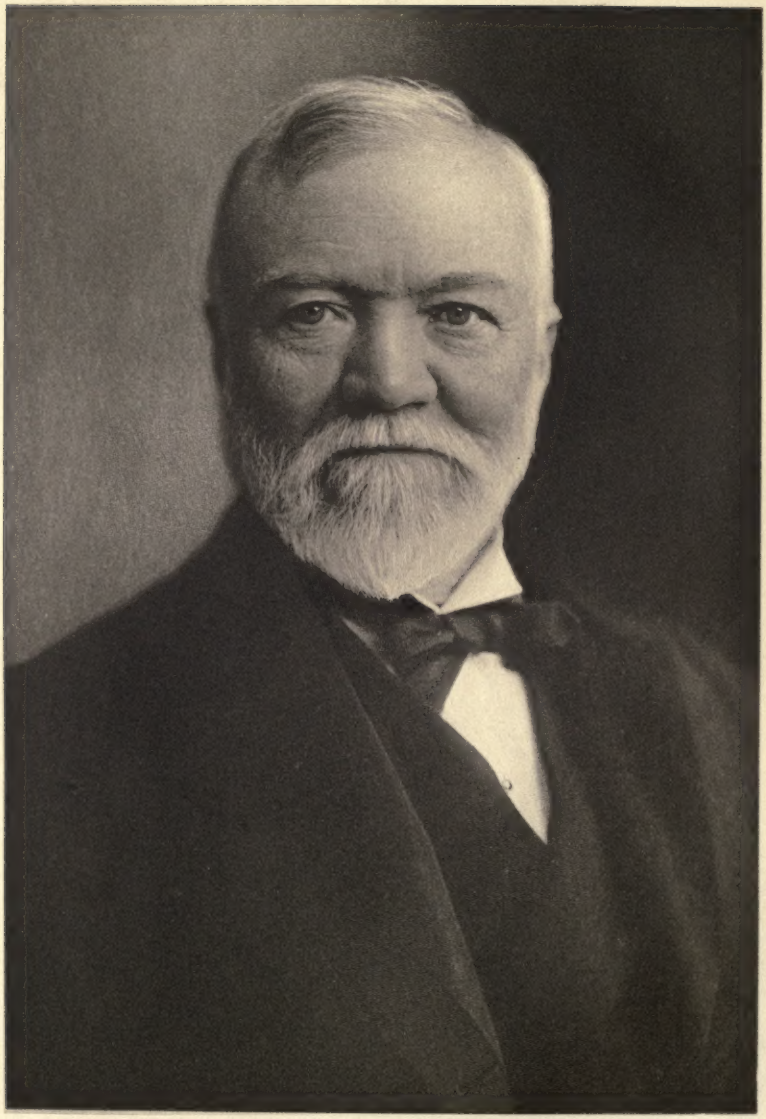

Andrew Carnegie

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A MANUAL

OF THE

PUBLIC BENEFACTIONS

OF

ANDREW CARNEGIE

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to provide the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren."—ANDREW CARNEGIE.

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FOREWORD

Andrew Carnegie died at his summer home in Lenox, August 11, 1919, in his eighty-fourth year. He was regarded by the world as one of the most remarkable men of his age—and in certain ways he was unique among men of all ages. He was equally great as a man of practical affairs and as an idealist. The present publication reveals both of these qualities operating through great institutions which he founded and endowed for the good of his fellow men. In the thought that he had worked for the realization of certain ideals he discovered the secret of a serene and happy spirit, a characteristic which marked his life, especially after his retirement from business and up to the day of his death. The present volume, already compiled and on the eve of publication at the moment of his death, outlines the beneficent aims of the great foundations he established—their methods and something of their services to mankind. It is therefore the most practical memorial of Andrew Carnegie that can be compiled. It brings together in one volume for the first time the series of remarkable letters which Mr. Carnegie wrote in establishing his public benefactions, each letter revealing some distinct phase of his idealism.

The Manual will also serve a very useful purpose. The general public has but a vague conception of the vast extent of these benefactions and of the noble purposes to which they are dedicated. Some definite idea may be obtained from this volume of the steadily increasing benefits they are destined to confer upon science, education and mankind. The plans of the founder and of the administrators of these great institutions will, as the years roll on, be of cumulative significance.

Mr. Carnegie accumulated large wealth by his remarkable business ability, his tireless industry and his clear prevision of the enormous development of the country of his adoption. His own conception of his duty and his responsibility was that his fortune belonged to the world in which he was permitted to live and under whose laws he was enabled to acquire it. The "Gospel of Wealth" by which he was governed is set forth tersely in the

single sentence on the title page of this Manual, a philosophy which he first formulated in an article in the *North American Review* for June, 1889, and since published in pamphlet form. This article carries what is in many respects the most remarkable message ever conveyed by one man to his fellow men. The contents of this Manual give some of the evidence, though by no means all of it, that Mr. Carnegie has lived up to his ideals, and that those whom he selected to carry out his trusts are administering them in accordance with these ideals. To group the visible evidences of these ideals, to show at a glance their relations to each other, and to make clear the outcomes already large of this man's consistent and carefully wrought out plans will demonstrate the profound and unselfish desire of a true friend of humanity, and encourage all who hope for a healthier society.

All of Mr. Carnegie's benefactions are here given—many with no little detail, all in the summary beginning page 307.

This Manual has been made possible by the cooperation of persons best informed in the matters presented. Credit for the articles, changed by the editor in matters of detail and of unity only, is due to the following: Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, by Samuel H. Church, President; Carnegie Institution of Washington, by Robert S. Woodward, President; Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, by Charles L. Taylor, President; Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, by Henry S. Pritchett, President; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, by S. N. D. North, Assistant Secretary; Carnegie Corporation of New York, by John A. Poynton, formerly Secretary to Mr. Carnegie; Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, by John Ross, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, also by John Ross; Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, also by John Ross; Simplified Spelling Board, by Henry Gallup Paine, Secretary; Church Peace Union, by Frederick Lynch, Secretary; Library Buildings, Church Organs and Colleges, by James Bertram, Secretary of the Carnegie Corporation of New York; Summary Statement of Gifts, also by Mr. Bertram.

S. N. D. North,
Editor.

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CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

AND

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

Administration Building, Carnegie Institute

General View of the Buildings of the Carnegie Institute of Technology

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

FOUNDED 1896

INTRODUCTION

The Carnegie Institute, of Pittsburgh, comprises a group of cultural and educational departments embracing Fine Arts, Museum, Music Hall, Library School and Institute of Technology. All of these departments, excepting the Technical Schools, are housed in a building which stands among the world's great pieces of architecture, and the Technical Schools are located in a group of commodious buildings on a large tract of land adjoining the Carnegie Institute. This noble and harmonious group of creations, each one of which seems to be the natural associate and supplement of all the others, are administered with a single purpose of public usefulness.

In addition to the departments named there is the great Carnegie Library system, with the main library established in the same building with the Carnegie Institute, and eight branches placed at convenient locations throughout the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Carnegie from time to time made the most generous financial provision for the creation, enlargement and maintenance of these departments, his gifts up to the end of 1918 amounting approximately to twenty-eight million dollars.

HISTORY

On November 25, 1881, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in a communication to Hon. Robert W. Lyon, then mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, offered to donate $250,000 for a free library, provided the city would agree to appropriate the sum of $15,000 annually for its maintenance. No action looking to the acceptance of the offer was taken at that time owing to the fact that the city under the existing law had no power to raise by taxation money for the maintenance of such an institution.

In 1886, however, after it had been ascertained that the proper legislative action could be procured, an ordinance was passed incorporating Mr. Carnegie's letter of 1881, accepting his proposition, and empowering the Mayor and the Presidents of Select

and Common Councils to serve ex officio on a board of trustees to be named by the donor. In 1887 the enabling act was passed by the legislature, and Mr. Carnegie was notified that the city was able to perform its part of the contract. This notification brought another letter from Mr. Carnegie under date of February 6, 1890, in which he stated that as Pittsburgh had greatly increased in size and importance during the past few years, he was convinced that more extensive buildings were needed, combining reference and circulating libraries, accommodations for the exhibition of works of art, and museums and assembly rooms for various learned societies, and suggesting the erection of branch library buildings. To provide these structures, he offered to expend not less than $1,000,000, and proposed placing their erection and control in the hands of a board of trustees of twenty-one members, twelve to be named by himself and nine to comprise the Mayor, the Presidents of Select and Common Councils, the President of the Central Board of Education, and five members of City Councils. The conditions attached to the offer were that the city should bind itself to place in the hands of the Board of Trustees at least $40,000 annually for the maintenance of the library system, and that the Trustees appointed by Mr. Carnegie should have power to fill all vacancies occurring in their own number.

On February 24, 1890, the ordinance accepting this second proposition was passed. At the first meeting of the Board of Trustees James B. Scott was made president, Henry C. Frick, treasurer, and William N. Frew, secretary. A public invitation was extended to all architects to enter a competition to be held in this city. As a result ninety-seven architects from all parts of the United States submitted plans. After considerable study by a special committee of the Trustees, the plans of Longfellow, Alden and Harlow were adopted.

In the meantime three of the twelve Trustees appointed by Mr. Carnegie having resigned, Mr. Carnegie expressed the wish that their places be left unfilled in order to secure equality of representation between the city representatives and his appointees, and suggested that Councils pass an amended ordinance to this effect. In accordance with Mr. Carnegie's recommendation

an ordinance was passed by City Councils on May 26, 1890, changing the Board membership from twenty-one to eighteen Trustees, nine of whom should be city representatives and nine Mr. Carnegie's citizen appointees.

In 1891 the city passed an ordinance authorizing the Board of Trustees to erect the main structure on part of the nineteen acres of park land which had recently been acquired from Mrs. Schenley and dedicated by the city to that end. The foundation of this building was laid in the fall of 1892, and the building was dedicated to public use on Tuesday, November 5, 1895. Afterwards the branch library buildings were erected, at convenient locations throughout the city, until now eight of them have been opened in the following order: Lawrenceville, West End, Wylie Avenue, Mount Washington, Hazelwood, East Liberty, South Side and Homewood.

On the night of the dedication of the Library Mr. Carnegie announced his determination to inaugurate in association with the Library a Department of Fine Arts and a Museum, which should find their permanent home within the same building. In his address Mr. Carnegie said:

> The taste for reading is one of the most precious possessions of life. I would much rather be instrumental in bringing to the working man or woman this taste than mere dollars. When this Library is supported by the community, as Pittsburgh is wisely to support her Library, all taint of charity is dispelled. Every citizen of Pittsburgh, even the very humblest, now walks into this his own Library; for the poorest laborer contributes his mite indirectly to its support. The man who enters a library is in the best society this world affords; the good and the great welcome him, surround him, and humbly ask to be allowed to become his servants; and if he himself, from his own earnings, contributes to its support, he is more of a man than before. . . .
>
> The newspapers of my native town recently published a history of the free library in Dunfermline, and it is there recorded that the first books gathered together and opened to the public were the small collections of three weavers. Imagine the feelings with which I read that one of these three was my honored father. He founded the first library in Dunfermline, his native town, and his son was privileged to found the last. Another privilege of his—to build a library for the people here in the community in which he has been so greatly blessed with material success. I have never heard of a lineage for which I would exchange that of the library-founding weaver.
>
> We now come to another branch, the Art Gallery and Museum, which the

city is not to maintain. These are to be regarded as wise extravagances, for which public revenues should not be given, not as necessaries. These are such gifts as a citizen may bestow upon a community and endow, so that it will cost the city nothing. . . .

There remains to notice this Music Hall, in which we are assembled. You know, from the public press, what has already been arranged, and what the masses of the people are to obtain here. That this Hall can be and will be so managed as to prove a potent means for refined entertainment and instruction for the people, and the development of the musical taste of Pittsburgh, I entertain not the slightest doubt, and Goethe's saying should be recalled, that "Straight roads lead from music to everything good."

In January, 1896, Mr. Carnegie provided an endowment fund of $1,000,000, producing an annual allowance of $50,000 for the support of these newly created departments, a sum which was greatly increased in subsequent years. For the administration of these departments, which he described as "wise extravagances," he named a Board consisting of the following eighteen citizens of Pittsburgh:

Albert J. Barr
John W. Beatty
E. M. Bigelow
John A. Brashear
John Caldwell
Thomas M. Carnegie
Samuel H. Church
Josiah Cohen
Gustave Guttenberg
William J. Holland
Rev. A. A. Lambing
William McConway
William A. Magee
Charles C. Mellor
Henry Phipps, Jr.
Alfred S. Wall
David T. Watson
Joseph R. Woodwell

And to this number he added ex officio all the members of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library, as that Board may from time to time be composed, which at that date comprised the following names:

Edmund M. Ferguson
Henry P. Ford
William N. Frew
Henry C. Frick
George L. Holliday
James F. Hudson
John McM. King
John S. Lambie
David McCargo
Thomas G. McClure
William H. McKelvy
Bernard H. McKenna
George A. Macbeth
Christopher L. Magee
Andrew W. Mellon
Robert Pitcairn
Henry K. Porter
Smith H. Shannon

This Board of thirty-six members was organized under the name of the Carnegie Fine Arts and Museum Collection Fund, but in 1899 this cumbersome title was changed by action of its Board to the Carnegie Institute.

It was but a few years after the opening of the Central Library building when it became clear that it was outgrown; whereupon Mr. Carnegie gave the Library Board the sum of $5,000,000 to enlarge this central building. The plans for the extension were drawn by Alden and Harlow, and provided new quarters for the Department of Fine Arts and the Department of the Museum, leaving to the Library the greater part of the original building.

In recognition of the loving-kindness which marks Mr. Carnegie's generous gifts to the people of Pittsburgh, from the moment of the first inauguration it had been the annual custom of the Board of Trustees to celebrate as Founder's Day the first Thursday in November, but when the dedication of the rebuilt edifice approached it was decided to change the time from autumn to spring. Accordingly, the enlarged Carnegie Institute and Library building were dedicated to a greater public service on April 11, 12, and 13, 1907, with exercises worthy of so important an event. The Founder's Day celebration, by reason of the illustrious character of the men participating in it, has become one of the most distinguished platform occasions in America.

On November 15, 1900, at a dinner at the Schenley Hotel, to which Mr. Carnegie had invited the Board of Trustees of the Institute and the directors of the various departments, he read a letter which he had that day addressed to Mayor William J. Diehl, in which he announced his intention of giving $1,000,000 for the founding of a system of technical schools on condition that the city provide a suitable site; and asked as a special favor to him that the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute would take charge of the school as one of its departments. Accordingly, the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute at a meeting held on December 18, 1900, by formal resolution accepted charge of the new Technical School. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute on November 12, 1901, called for the pur-

pose of discussing plans for the schools, and at which Mr. Carnegie was present, he increased the amount of his gift for the Technical Schools buildings and equipment from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. In 1903 a site of thirty-two acres adjacent to the Institute was tendered by the city for perpetual use and accepted by the Trustees. The design of Mr. Henry Hornbostel was chosen from the number of competitive plans submitted, and the foundations of the first group of buildings of the present Carnegie Institute of Technology were laid in 1905. Since that time added gifts have made possible the erection of three additional groups of buildings to meet the growth of the institution.

The schools thus created were known as the Carnegie Technical Schools, and in order that they might receive legal power from the State of Pennsylvania to confer scholastic degrees, the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute was incorporated for the control of the Schools, as the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

In accordance with the wish of the founder in his letter of November 15, 1900, it was ordered by the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute, when counsel was instructed to apply for a charter, that the Technical Schools should always be a department of the Carnegie Institute.

Since the charter was granted, the functions of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute when they act as the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute of Technology are to elect officers and the Technical Schools Committee, authorize the conferring of degrees, buy and sell property, and receive reports as to the nature of the endowment funds and the accounts relating thereto. All other business connected with the operation and administration of the Schools, including the annual appropriation for their support, rests in the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute.

The Music Hall, which was originally under the direction of the Library Trustees but since 1904 had been operated by funds given by Mr. Carnegie, was by executive order on January 1, 1916, transferred from the Carnegie Library control to the control

of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute. In 1917 the Carnegie Corporation of New York furnished $30,000 for the rebuilding of the organ. The organ has been rebuilt, and has a present valuation of $46,000.

The Carnegie Library School is the outgrowth of a class of five students formed in October, 1900, to train young women for the staff of the Children's Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. As soon as the purpose of the class became known, requests came from other libraries that members of their organizations might have the advantage of this training, and in response to this demand the Training School for Children's Librarians was organized, and almost immediately its support was assured through Mr. Carnegie's generosity. From 1901 to 1915, the School was conducted as a department of the Library. On May 25, 1914, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, in granting the annual appropriation for its support, did so on condition that the School be transferred to the control of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute. Accordingly, on April 1, 1915, it became a department of the Carnegie Institute, and its name was officially changed to the Carnegie Library School, and an increased endowment was granted by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which made possible the expansion of the School. At the present time the Carnegie Institute appropriates $15,000 a year for its support.

The total gifts from Mr. Carnegie to the Institute for all purposes amount to about $28,000,000.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

Carnegie Institute and Library

The building in which is housed the Carnegie Institute and the Central Library stands on Forbes Street at the entrance to Schenley Park. It is three stories in height, and is built of light gray sandstone, in a modification of the Italian Renaissance style. It covers approximately four acres, measuring 400 feet on the Forbes Street façade, and 600 feet on the eastern side. The walls

are surmounted by a bronze cornice, below which, carved in the stone of the frieze, are the names of men distinguished in the fields of literature, music, art and science.

There are three principal entrances to the building, one at each end of the Forbes Street façade, leading to the Art Galleries and Museum and to the Music Hall, respectively, and one on the western side leading to the Library. At the Forbes Street entrance, broad, low flights of steps lead to the main halls. At each side of the steps are large bronze statues—seated figures representing Shakespeare, Bach, Galileo and Michael Angelo. In addition to these masters of literature, music, science and art, large symbolic figures in bronze, representing the same subjects, stand on the corner piers of the roof, in relief against the sky. All of these statues are the work of Mr. J. Massey Rhind, of New York.

The hall at the eastern Forbes Street entrance, which is the main entrance to the Art Galleries and the Museum, is three stories in height and open to a glass roof. It is paneled in Hauteville marble and decorated with John W. Alexander's mural paintings representing "The Crowning of Labor." Of these paintings Mrs. Alexander has written the following description:

In undertaking the decorations for the entrance hall of the Carnegie Institute Mr. Alexander considered as absolutely essential a subject appropriate to the city of Pittsburgh.

He finally selected as a subject for the entire series "The Crowning of Labor."

The decorations consist of a frieze of fifteen panels surrounding the first floor, a series of large panels at the top of the main staircase and surrounding the gallery of the second floor, twelve panels grouped about the third floor staircase and a completing set of twenty-one panels on the third or top floor which have not yet been placed.

In the panels of the frieze of the first floor the idea has been to show the energy and force of labor. These panels are filled with toiling figures seen in and out of smoke and steam from the furnaces, the immense harnessed energy of which is directed by labor into various useful channels.

From these panels the smoke and steam rise up into the larger panels at the head of the main staircase, where emerges a mailed figure typifying Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh has been depicted as a knight in steel armor in order to suggest the strength and power of the city. Labor having reached its highest expres-

Sculpture Hall, Carnegie Institute

Architectural Hall, Carnegie Institute

sion, the city is being crowned and heralded by hosts of winged figures, blending with the smoke and steam, which have partially dispersed. These figures bear tributes to the city, such as Peace, Prosperity, Luxuries and Education. To the left of the mailed figure the ugliness and impurities roll away in clouds of dark vapor twisted into the forms and faces of grotesque demons.

These winged figures appear on all sides of the second floor except in the alcoves, where the panels again represent the energy and power of the city, but differ from the frieze of the first floor, for here we find depicted the high buildings in process of erection, the heavy trains of cars, the boats on the rivers, the blast-furnaces and the hills which are so much a part of Pittsburgh.

At each end of these alcoves high narrow panels, representing men at work against the sky as if at a great elevation, connect the frieze with the larger panels of the second floor.

About the third floor stairway is a series of twelve panels containing nearly four hundred figures which represent the ceaseless, resistless onward movement of the people. In these panels crowds of men, women and children press on toward progress and success. The types selected are the ordinary types of American working people. No effort has been made to idealize them either in dress or feature.

The panels for the third floor are not yet completed, but when finished will represent the result made possible by labor and depict the various arts and sciences represented in the work of the Institute and Library, the study of which uplifts and beautifies life.[1]

The beautiful Halls of Sculpture and Architecture are the distinguishing features of the first floor of this section of the building. The Hall of Sculpture is built in the measurements of the Parthenon. The white columns standing out against light green walls are of Pentelic marble, brought from Mount Pentelicus near Athens, the same marble of which the Parthenon is built. Around the ceiling, at the exact height of the original, runs the Parthenon frieze, which represents the Panathenaic procession. The collection of casts is selected to give a chronological view of the development of sculpture from Assyrian and Persian times, through the Egyptian and Greek periods.

The Hall of Architecture is large enough to include full size casts of many architectural monuments, the impression given being one of spaciousness and harmony. The casts illustrate the development of architecture from ancient times through the

[1] Mr. Alexander died on June 1, 1915, before he had had time to complete the panels for the third floor.

Renaissance period. On the second and third floors are the galleries in which are displayed the permanent art collections and special loan exhibits.

South of the Halls of Architecture and Sculpture are two rooms of the Museum, containing the H. J. Heinz collection of ivories, and collections of fictile wares, textile wares, and arms. The principal collections of the Museum on this floor are in three large galleries. Beginning at the Forbes Street entrance these are: first, the Gallery of Geology and Mineralogy; second, the Gallery of Vertebrate Paleontology; and third, the Galleries of Birds, Reptiles and Fishes. At the southern end of this floor is the Lecture Hall of Science, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 650. The Museum Library adjoins the Gallery of Vertebrate Paleontology.

On the second floor the permanent collection of paintings occupies two large galleries. Here are also the Hall of Bronzes, the Galleries of Prints and Oriental Art, and galleries for special loan exhibits. The principal rooms of the Museum on this floor are the Gallery of Invertebrate Paleontology and the Gallery of Mammals. Adjoining the latter are the collection of insects and the botanical collection.

On the third floor at the front of the building are several galleries for special art exhibitions. The Gallery of Ethnology and Archeology occupies large rooms at the southern end of the building.

The western projection of the main façade, fronting Forbes Street, forms the entrance to the Music Hall. The vestibule, of dark Sienna marble, is stately and impressive; the foyer, with its lofty columns of green Tinos marble, lavish gold incrustations, and a variously colored inlaid floor, departs from the restraint that characterizes the rest of the building. The Music Hall is a well proportioned and harmonious semicircular auditorium, in white and gold and soft dull red. Built into the stage in such a way as to form a decorative background is one of the largest and finest organs in the world.

The principal entrance to the Library proper is on the western

façade. Bronze doors open into a dignified hallway paneled with Tennessee marble. On the first floor are the Lending Department, the Children's Department, and the quarters of the Library School.

Two broad marble staircases lead to the second floor. The long vaulted corridor on this floor is decorated with lunettes on which are painted heads from historic Italian medals of the Renaissance period. From one side of the corridor opens the Reference Room. This is a T-shaped room of large proportions, with an arched, paneled ceiling. The colors of the room are ivory and gold; the furnishings, mahogany. Three panels at each end of the room are decorated with representations in color of early French printers' marks. At the south end of the corridor are the Periodical and Newspaper Reading Room, and the Catalogue and Order Departments.

The Technology Department occupies several rooms on the third floor.

Upon request, the visitor may see the book-stack which is built of white enameled terra-cotta, and lighted from three large courts. Ventilated by washed and filtered air, this stack is as nearly dust-proof as possible. Its eleven stories are connected by an electric elevator.

The Engine Room is near the centre of the building, on the first basement floor level. In this room are five electric generating outfits, consisting of five 450 horse-power engines coupled to an equal number of generators, with a total capacity of 30,000 electric lamps. A switchboard of white Vermont marble, seventy feet long by ten feet high, occupies the centre of the wall on one side of the room. The floor is laid in Tennessee marble, the walls wainscoted in tile, the ceiling paneled. As an engine room it is unique, owing to the fact that there is not a pipe or any other unsightly object in the room; all connections to engines and generators are made under the floor.

Seventy motors varying in size from one-quarter to forty horse-power are used for ventilating and power purposes.

On the second basement level are the pumps for the elevators,

vacuum heating pumps, and air pumps for heat control. Vacuum sweeping machines, and a refrigerating plant for ice-chest refrigeration, are also a part of this installation.

The elevator equipment consists of six passenger elevators and one freight elevator, the latter having a lifting capacity of ten tons.

The heat in all rooms is under thermostatic control.

Boiler House

The Boiler House is detached from the main building. In it are eight 300-horse-power boilers divided into four batteries of 600-horse-power each. Bituminous coal of the cheapest quality is burned without smoke. A tunnel seven feet wide by twelve feet high, through which are carried the steam and water lines, connects the two buildings.

Carnegie Institute of Technology

The Carnegie Institute of Technology, which is situated in close proximity to the Carnegie Institute, is made up of four groups of buildings, which house the Division of Science and Engineering, the Division of Industries, the Division of the Arts, and the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women. The style of architecture adopted for these buildings is simple, dignified and serviceable. The construction throughout is fireproof. On the grounds of the Institute of Technology are also Machinery Hall, which contains the laboratories for the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Departments, and the Power Plant for the Institution; the Central Building, which houses the administrative offices and the Students' Club Room and Restaurant; the Athletic Field House with the Gymnasium, and the Langley Laboratory of Aeronautics.

School of Applied Design. The School of Applied Design, located on the crest of the campus, was completed in 1916, and represents the most important architectural contribution to the group. The front façade gives prominence to five niches which are to be sculptured to represent the five periods of architectural

history—Greek, Roman, Gothic, Renaissance and Moorish. The Renaissance niche, the only one started, but still uncompleted, was done by an Italian craftsman, Grammartini, who spent a year at the work. The designs for these architectural features, being intricate, will require many years for execution. The niches bear no relation to the titles above which indicate the arts housed within—painting, sculpture, architecture, music and drama. The theatre and library on the first floor, the main architectural drafting room on the second, the various studios on the fourth, and the hall for sculpture in the basement are of interest to visitors.

Machinery Hall. Machinery Hall, located at the extreme west end of the campus, was built in 1912–13, and contains the Departments of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and the power plant of the entire institution. Visitors may be interested to notice that the tower is an architectural feature, masking the chimney of the power plant. In this tower has been installed a well equipped radio telegraphy plant, dismantled during the period of the war by orders from the government.

School of Applied Industries. At the southwest corner of the campus are the three buildings of the School of Applied Industries, constructed in 1905–06, the first three units erected. They contain the Departments of Machine Construction, Building Construction, Printing, and General Equipment and Installation. Of special interest in these buildings are the printing, machine, electrical, sheet metal and wood-working shops. In the corridor of the first floor is temporarily located a portion of the exhibit which the United States Steel Corporation had at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

East and West Science Buildings. The East and West Science Buildings, the two connected structures on the north side of the campus, were erected in 1907–08. They contain the Departments of Chemical, Civil, Commercial, Metallurgical, Mining and Sanitary Engineering, and the Departments of Languages, Mathematics, Physics, Mechanics and Machine Design. The electric furnaces for steel making in the sub-basement and the

large laboratories for chemistry and physics on the second floor are the notable features in these two buildings.

Central Building. On the west side of the campus, above the School of Industries, is the Central Building, erected in 1914 and in use temporarily for the administrative offices. In addition to these offices, it contains the student restaurant and the Carnegie Union, a large club room for students, with facilities for reading, games, and the like. Visitors finding themselves on the campus at the lunch hour can be assured of service in this restaurant. Between the Central Building and the buildings of the School of Applied Industries, there has been constructed another unit for the Industries group.

Langley Laboratory of Aeronautics. Opposite the Central Building and to the south of the School of Design is a large one story structure, the Langley Laboratory of Aeronautics, named after Samuel Pierpont Langley, whose successful pioneer efforts in the discovery of a heavier-than-air machine were carried on in Pittsburgh during the years 1887 to 1890. This building was completely erected in twenty-three working days in March, 1918, as an emergency piece of construction to house the aeroplanes which the government was sending to Pittsburgh in connection with the special training of soldiers. The building is now devoted to aeronautical engineering.

Margaret Morrison Carnegie School. The Margaret Morrison Carnegie School, the college for women, named after the founder's mother, is located at the northeast corner of the campus. The original building was erected in 1906–07, and the west wing in 1914. It is still uncompleted. Upon the entrance court is the following inscription:

> To Make and Inspire the Home;
> To Lessen Suffering and Increase Happiness;
> To Aid Mankind in Its Upward Struggles;
> To Ennoble and Adorn Life's Work, however Humble—
> These are Woman's High Prerogatives.

The exhibits of jewelry, lace and weaving on the second floor, the work of the students in the Department of Home Arts and Crafts,

are attractive. The kitchens for instruction in household economics on the third floor, and the dressmaking studios on the second, as well as the science laboratories in the basement, are also worthy of attention.

WORK OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

Department of Fine Arts

It is the purpose of the Carnegie Institute in the field of fine arts to present, for the education and pleasure of the people, collections of architecture and sculpture, paintings, graphic arts and applied arts, and of all works of art expressing the qualities of beauty, grace and harmony.

Architectural and Sculptural Halls. Architectural Hall contains a splendid group of models, among the most important of which may be named the following: West Portals of Abbey Church of Saint Gilles, Gard, France; Pulpit in Cathedral at Sienna; Portal of the North Transept of the Bordeaux Cathedral; Eastern Doors of the Baptistry of St. John the Baptist, Florence; Façade of the Temple of Nike Apteros, Acropolis, Athens; Porch of the Maidens, or Caryatids. The architectural models are representative of some of the great historical buildings, and form a collection unique in interest from the fact that they are all of full size. The visitors to this spacious hall find before them a graphic chapter covering the evolution of architecture from the most ancient times down to the end of the Renaissance period.

The Hall of Sculpture, beautiful in itself in proportion and design, with its white Pentelic marble columns and quiet green walls, creates at once an impression of harmony and beauty; and the statues and bas-reliefs installed there represent the beautiful in sculpture, and the great periods of this art from its beginning to the end of the Roman period, among them being the Statue of King Kephren; Frieze of the Lions, Persian; Sculptures from the Eastern Pediment of the Parthenon; Hermes of Praxiteles, and Nike of Samothrace.

Paintings. The permanent collection of paintings is broadly international in character. It is also contemporary, the oldest

work having been painted within the past hundred years. There are works representing France, England, Holland, Italy, Norway, Belgium, Russia, Germany and Austria; but America is more adequately represented than any other country. The American works represent in some measure the entire history of American art, beginning with the period of Benjamin West and ending with the present day.

The Department holds an annual international exhibition, excelled by no other exhibition of its kind in the country, in which appear the best works of the year by American artists as well as by artists from practically every foreign country, and prizes are awarded by an international jury. Since the beginning of the war this international exhibition of paintings has been suspended because of the impossibility of bringing paintings from Europe. Other exhibitions are constantly held.

Bronzes. Photographs. A collection of bronze statues and objects, reproductions of the bronzes from Pompeii and Herculaneum, and a large collection of photographs of the monuments and temples of Greece are also on exhibition in this Department.

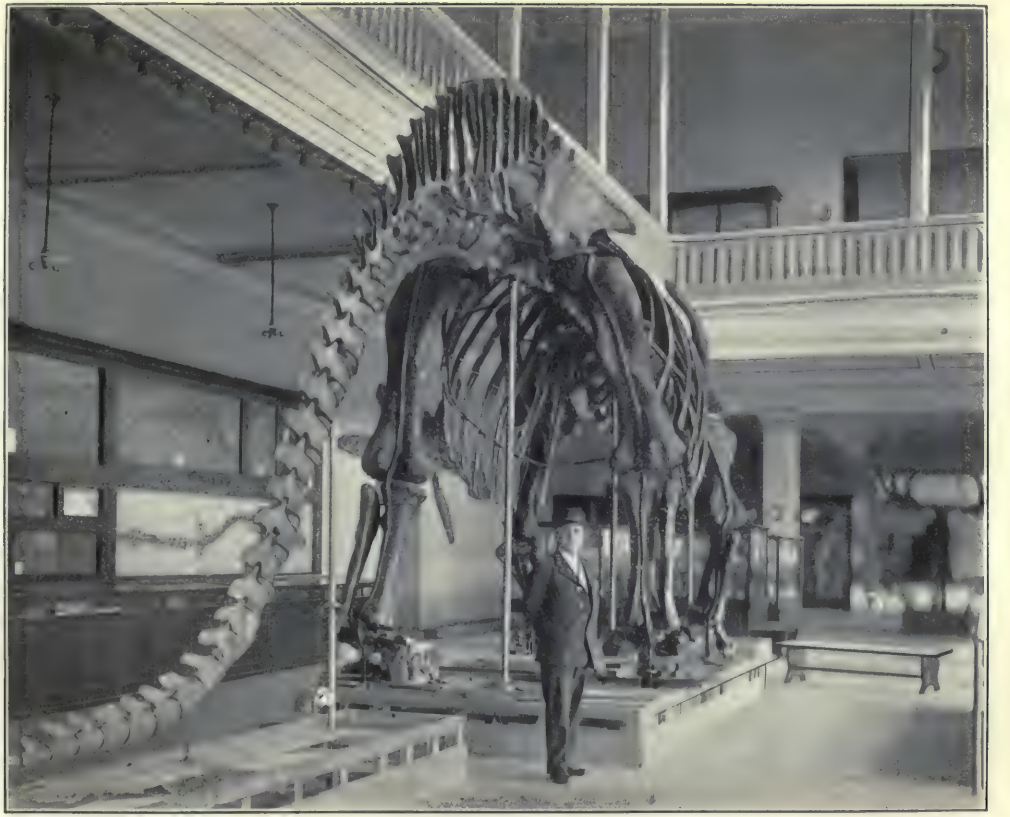
Prints. Engravings. Drawings. In the Division of Prints are large and important collections of rare prints, including an exceptionally complete collection of American wood engraving, groups of etchings, and a collection of Japanese prints, besides an important collection of original drawings.

Educational Work. The Institute conducts its educational work in the field of fine arts in various ways, but especially through the agency of the public schools. The eighth grade students come to the Institute three times during the school year, as part of their regular school work, and lectures on painting, architecture and sculpture are given. The purpose is to give the students a practical knowledge of some of the essential qualities of art.

Department of the Museum

The activities of the Museum include the natural sciences and the applied arts. Fifteen sections are now organized, as follows:

Corridor, School of Applied Design, Carnegie Institute



Gigantic Dinosaur, from Utah. In Hall of Paleontology, Carnegie Institute

Recent Vertebrates. This section covers mammals, birds, reptiles and fishes.

The Museum has about 6,000 specimens of mammals representing nearly 2,000 species. Part of the Roosevelt East African Collection, the collections made by Mr. Childs Frick in British East Africa and Abyssinia, and many other notable collections made in both hemispheres are mounted for exhibition in the Museum. Among the many groups may be mentioned the zebras, giraffes, wart-hogs, African buffaloes, antelopes, Buxton's koodoos, all shot by Mr. Childs Frick; the groups of bears obtained at Pavlov Bay, Alaska; the group of jaguars killed by Mr. John M. Phillips in Mexico; the group of Steller's sea-lions, and the group of Alaskan fur-seals. Another interesting group is "The Camel Driver Attacked by Lions," by Jules Verreaux, awarded a gold medal at the World's Fair in Paris in 1867. This was the first specimen owned by the American Museum of Natural History and was subsequently turned over to the Carnegie Museum.

The Museum has nearly 70,000 specimens of birds. There are many beautiful groups, among them "Count Noble," the ancestor of the finest setter-dogs in America, putting up a covey of quails; a group of vultures settling upon the dead body of a wapiti; a group representing the pelicans on Pelican Island, and many others. The celebrated "Buller Collection," upon which Sir Walter L. Buller based his second edition of "The Birds of New Zealand," is a notable acquisition of the Museum.

Over 7,000 specimens of reptiles, mainly from temperate North America and also from Central and South America, are in the collections of the Museum.

The Museum has one of the most important collections of South American fishes, and the largest collection of Japanese fishes in North America.

Recent Invertebrates. In this section are the sponges, marine and freshwater shells, echinoderms, and other invertebrates.

The Museum has a collection of 1,500,000 specimens of insects,

representing approximately 150,000 species, including a multitude of types and co-types.

Botany. The Herbarium contains 150,000 species of plants systematically arranged and ready for consultation by students and is one of the largest herbaria in North America.

Mineralogy. The mineralogical collection includes the celebrated Jefferis Collection purchased by Mr. Carnegie. An interesting exhibit in this gallery is the group of stalactites and stalagmites obtained at Naginey, Pennsylvania.

Paleontology. The paleontological collections are among the most extensive, beautiful and famous in the world. The collections include the great Bayet Collection, containing 120,000 specimens, being the largest and best collection representing the fossil fauna of Europe to be found in the New World. It has been said that "to study the mammals of the Miocene and the reptiles of the Jurassic one must visit Pittsburgh." Among the striking objects is the skeleton of *Apatosaurus louisae*, named in honor of Mrs. Carnegie, and of *Diplodocus carnegiei*, named in honor of Mr. Carnegie. Copies of the latter have been presented to the National Museums of England, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain and Argentina.

Comparative Anatomy and Osteology. There are thousands of interesting specimens in this section.

Archeology and Ethnology. The largest collection of Costa Rican antiquities in the world is on exhibition in the Museum. There are also large collections representing various North American tribes, collections illustrating the manners and customs of the aboriginal peoples of the South Sea Islands and of Africa, and extensive Egyptian collections. One of the most striking objects is an Egyptian boat obtained from a burial crypt at Dahshur, Egypt, which was placed in the crypt where it was found six hundred years before Abraham left Ur of the Chaldees to seek the Promised Land. There are many groups of Indians and one of the finest collections of Indian basketry in existence, deposited in the Museum by the late Mr. G. A. Steiner.

Numismatics. The collection of coins and medals is extensive

and includes the collection presented to the Museum by Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., made by her husband; the collection presented by Mr. Harry J. Vandergrift; a collection made by Mr. Magnus Pflaum; and numerous other collections, large and small, acquired by gift or purchase. There is also an interesting collection of postage stamps made by the late Arthur Burgoyne.

Ceramics. Textiles. Graphic Arts. The collections in these three sections are contained in the Gallery of Applied or Useful Arts. They include thousands of specimens representing fictile and textile wares, both ancient and modern. A fine collection of war posters has recently been installed in the section of Graphic Arts.

Transportation. The collection illustrating the evolution of methods of transportation contains a large series of models and many relics of historic interest, including the aeroplane in which Calbraith Perry Rodgers made the first flight across the continent of North America.

Carvings in Wood and Ivory. One of the most attractive collections in the Museum comprises the carvings in wood and ivory which have been deposited by Mr. H. J. Heinz. The ivory carvings represent the best work of the ancient Chinese and Japanese artists.

Art Work in Metals. In this section are specimens of silverware bequeathed by the late J. C. Grogan, a collection of old silver deposited by Mr. Herbert DuPuy, many Chinese and Japanese bronzes, a collection of old Japanese arms, deposited by Mr. Irwin Laughlin, and the Heinz Collection of watches, which includes the gold watch which belonged to Admiral Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar.

Historical Collections. Library. Among the interesting historical objects here is the skeleton of the horse upon which "Stonewall" Jackson was seated the night he was killed at Chancellorsville, a number of the cannon surrendered by General Burgoyne to General Gates at the battle of Saratoga, and the collections belonging to the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Library of the Museum contains the extensive private library of scientific works deposited by the Director of the Museum as well as the many thousands of volumes collected by the Museum.

Research Work. From its inception the Museum has carried on intensive studies in various fields and has been one of the leaders of research in America, especially in zoology, botany and paleontology. The Museum has either sent out or assisted in sending out many expeditions to various parts of the globe. The last expedition from the Museum traversed the interior of the peninsula of Labrador from south to north, the first time this feat has been accomplished by white men. The results of the researches are in part embodied in the Annals and Memoirs of the Museum.

Educational Work. The Carnegie Museum was the first institution of its kind in America to establish "Prize Essay Contests," offering prizes to students in the elementary schools for the best essays upon things in the Museum. At the last contest 1,743 essays were submitted and passed upon by the judges. Hundreds of classes from the elementary and secondary schools of the region of which Pittsburgh is the centre, visit the Museum annually and receive instruction from members of the staff detailed for this purpose. Traveling collections of mounted specimens are loaned by the Museum to the public schools. Advanced students reading for degrees in course or preparing theses for postgraduate degrees are granted the facilities of the Museum and are permitted to carry on work in the laboratories. Students from institutions of higher learning from all over the continent and from foreign lands have been welcomed, and have remained in residence for shorter or longer periods.

Carnegie Institute of Technology

The Carnegie Institute of Technology is concerned primarily with technical education. It offers courses in Engineering for men, courses in the Fine and Applied Arts for men and women, courses in the Industries for men, courses for women which com-

New Theater, Carnegie Institute of Technology

Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women, Pittsburgh

bine the training for the home and for a profession. The Division of Applied Psychology offers courses in Psychology and education to undergraduate students in the other divisions and to post-graduate students opportunities for research which lead to advanced degrees.

Division of Science and Engineering. The courses in this Division which lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science are: Chemical, Civil, Commercial, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining and Sanitary Engineering. Courses in Physics and Chemistry in preparation for teaching or for research work are offered, as well as graduate courses.

Division of the Arts. The courses in this Division which lead to the degree of Bachelor of Arts are: Architecture, Decoration, Dramatic Arts, Illustration, Music, Normal Art, Painting and Sculpture. Graduate courses are also given.

Division of Industries. The courses in this Division are: Building Construction, General Equipment and Installation, Machine Construction and Printing. No degrees are given except in the four year courses for the training of industrial teachers, which lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Industrial Education. Intensive courses, nine months in length, are offered in Automobile Construction, Electric Wiring, Forging, Foundry, Machine Shop, Mechanical Drawing, Bricklaying and Masonry, and Pattern Making. These are open only to men who have had some experience in these trades.

Margaret Morrison Carnegie Division. This Division offers courses for women which lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science, in Arts and Crafts, Costume Economics, General Science, Household Economics, Secretarial Studies and Social Work. In the first two years of the courses the emphasis is laid on general training and in the last two years on vocational training. Courses are also given for the preparation of teachers of these special subjects.

Teachers' Courses. Training is given in the teaching of Industrial Subjects, General Science and the Fine Arts, for men; the teaching of Domestic Science and Art, Arts and Crafts, the Fine

Arts, Commercial Subjects and Department Store practice, for women.

Night Courses. All the Divisions offer night courses for men and women who are at work during the day. They furnish exceptional opportunity to ambitious students to increase their efficiency and earning power.

Bureau of Salesmanship Research. Affiliated with the Institute of Technology is the Bureau of Salesmanship Research, the headquarters and scientific staff of which are located in one of the Institute buildings. The Bureau was organized in 1915 for the purpose of improving present methods of selecting and training salesmen and improving sales methods. The work is financed by thirty organizations of the United States in such a way as to cover the entire field of salesmanship. The original members included the Carnegie Steel Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, the Ford Motor Company, the H. J. Heinz Company, and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. A recent development from the Bureau of Salesmanship Research is a new Bureau, financed by seven leading department stores of Pittsburgh. This Research Bureau of Retail Training makes investigations of the best methods of selecting and training store employes and equips graduate students to take responsible positions in the educational and employment branches of large stores.

Camp Louise Carnegie. Camp Louise Carnegie, which is situated near Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny River, is maintained by the Institute. It is a 750 acre engineering camp and experimental station, where students in certain courses are stationed for scheduled periods for their field work. The large mansion house provides living quarters and space for instruction.

Bureau of Recommendations. A Bureau of Recommendations is maintained for the benefit of graduates and to secure employment for those students who may wish to work their way through college.

Fees and Living Expenses. The fee for day students is $25 per quarter, a quarter meaning three months. The college year usually consists of the autumn, winter and spring quarters, with

work during the summer quarter for those who desire it. The fee for night students is $20 per night school year, which extends approximately from October to May.

Enrollment. The Technical Schools opened in 1905 with 765 students. The registration for 1917–18 was 3,149, of which 2,459 were men and 690 women.

Dormitories for Men. Seven dormitories for men are maintained by the Schools. Single rooms rent for $35 per quarter, and double rooms for $25 and $27. Every room is furnished. These charges include light, heat and all bedding except blankets, but do not include service or meals. Board may be had at the Schools restaurant at approximately $5.25 a week. Several fraternity and club houses near the campus provide quarters for additional groups.

Dormitories for Women. The Schools maintain three dormitories for women. The following terms include furnished room, with light and heat, and three meals per day; single rooms, $400 per college year; double rooms, $360; and triple rooms, $340.

Carnegie Music Hall

In the Carnegie Music Hall the musical requirements of the community are helpfully fostered: two public recitals are offered each week during nine months of the year, or approximately seventy-five recitals each season. This inspiriting missionary work in the field of music has been carried on since the opening of the original Library building, of which the Music Hall was an integral part, in 1895.

Mr. Carnegie's purpose in causing the series of recitals to be instituted, namely, "creating in the people a love for music," has been kept uppermost in mind at all times. In accordance with the founder's purpose the musical policy of these free concerts has been shaped to coincide with his expressed view: they are not entirely entertaining, nor yet solely instructive; but seek to present such a discriminate combination of the two, as to invite at all times a genuine affection for the soulful language of tones, as expressed by the great masters of music.

For this reason these recitals do not address themselves to, or favor any particular nationality, or period, or adherents of any special musical cult, or any particular faction or group representing a certain stage of musical appreciation. The purpose is rather to minister broadly to the musical needs of the community, the eye directed upward, yet not unmindful of those who but for this provision might not come under the refining and ennobling influence of music at all.

The sole item of equipment is a magnificent concert organ, newly erected during the season of 1918, vying with the greatest in the world in variety, refinement and nobility of tone. This medium of expression has triumphantly demonstrated its adaptability to each and every demand, artistic and utilitarian; its capability on every occasion to interest the people, the multitude as well as those of fine, sensitive discrimination. The present organ contains one hundred registers representing as many different tonal shades, produced in all by 7,669 pipes, not counting the bells, chimes, and a concert grand piano. The inaugural recital of this great instrument took place on February 9, 1918.

Carnegie Library School

The Carnegie Library School was organized in 1901, under the name Training School for Children's Librarians. As it was a direct result of the need in the Library for trained children's librarians, so it continued to reflect library progress and anticipate professional requirements. In 1917 it added a course in School Library Work, and in 1918 a course in General Library Work.

The School is located in the Central Library building, and, while a department of the Institute, has a direct connection with the Library. This association affords unusual opportunity for valuable laboratory work. Students are assigned to practice work in the departments of the Library, thus securing experience in the various phases of library work under the direction of trained librarians. The lecture courses in many cases are given by members of the staff of the Library who are specialists in the subjects covered.

The demand for trained librarians far exceeds the supply, and this demand increases year by year. For the present the purpose of the Carnegie Library School is to train students in General Library Work, in Library Work with Children, and in School Library Work. To this end three distinct courses of study are offered, each one year in length:

1. *General Library Work.*

   This course includes those features of theory and practice which are essential to successful training for librarianship. Instruction and practice in the technical details necessary are presented and consideration is given to the essentials of administration and work with the public.

2. *Library Work with Children.*

   This course is devoted to the theory of library economy and its application to work with children, supplemented by practice work in various library and school centers.

3. *School Library Work.*

   This course is planned to train for librarianship in elementary, high and normal school libraries and also for school work in public libraries. Lectures, recitations and problems are supplemented by practice work in elementary, high and normal school libraries and in school deposit stations.

Candidates for admission who are graduates of universities and colleges with a recognized high standard may be admitted without examination. Candidates who hold certificates from accredited library schools may be admitted without examination to the courses in Library Work with Children and School Library Work. All other candidates may be admitted on examination in literature, history and general information. For entrance to the courses in General Library Work and School Library Work two languages are required.

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh is a free public reference and circulating library, founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1890. It is maintained by the city of Pittsburgh and the cost of books, salaries and other expenses is met by funds appropriated each year by act of the City Council. The interest upon certain funds contributed by private individuals is also available for the purchase of books on special subjects.

The Central Library, the beginning of Pittsburgh's public library system, was opened in 1895 with a staff of sixteen, and a book collection of 16,000 volumes. Since that year eight branch libraries have been opened, as follows:

Name	Date of Opening
Lawrenceville Branch Library	May 11, 1898
West End Branch Library	February 1, 1899
Wylie Avenue Branch Library	June 1, 1899
Mount Washington Branch Library	May 31, 1900
Hazelwood Branch Library	August 16, 1900
East Liberty Branch Library	October 10, 1905
South Side Branch Library	January 30, 1909
Homewood Branch Library	March 10, 1910

In addition to the Central Library and branches, the Library operates through the public, private and parochial schools, through playgrounds and settlement houses, and through stations in a limited number of mercantile and industrial establishments—a total of nearly one hundred and fifty agencies being employed for the circulation of books.

The Library staff, exclusive of employes operating and caring for buildings, consists of something over two hundred assistants. Service is given on personal call, by mail or by telephone.

The Library contains a total of nearly 450,000 volumes, of which about 40,000 volumes are in foreign languages. Each branch has a limited collection of its own, which it supplements by drawing upon the general collection of the Central Library through an automobile delivery system. The Library supplies books to both adult and juvenile readers.

Ever since the Library opened, in 1895, special emphasis has been placed on the selection of books along industrial lines, with the result that Pittsburgh now has in its Library one of the finest collections of technical books in the country. This Technology Department, which is located on the third floor, is in charge of a librarian of technical training and is prepared to furnish information in the natural and applied sciences. The collection contains, in addition to the general treatises, a large collection of patent reports, including not only the United States files, but also those of foreign countries.

A special Children's Department makes a study of children's literature and directs the reading of the young people through many agencies. All books for children are examined before they are added to the Library shelves and individual attention is given to the reading of each child. The members of this department give advice to teachers and parents on the selection of books for children.

The Library has at the disposal of the blind over three thousand books and magazines in five different types. Of this collection about a thousand volumes belong to a deposit made by the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society for the Blind, whose teacher for Western Pennsylvania is under the general direction of the Library. Free instruction is offered through this society and an earnest effort is made by the Library to reach all the adult blind of the district.

In addition to work in the Central Library and branches, the Library carries on its work in public, parochial and private schools, commercial and industrial plants, playgrounds, etc.

The Library is a maker of books as well as a distributor of books. From its well equipped Printing Department, which is located in the basement, come many publications which greatly aid the people of Pittsburgh in knowing the resources of their Library.

All cards which go to make up the catalogues of the Central Library and its branches are printed in this department, as well as a book catalogue of all the books of the Library.

This catalogue, prepared by the staff of the Catalogue Department, is one of the few annotated library catalogues of the country, and is generally accepted as a standard work.

The *Monthly Bulletin*, which is distributed free at the Library or mailed to subscribers for fifty cents a year, lists all new books added to the collection and is a valuable magazine for frequenters of the Library who wish to be informed about current book news.

The Library publications now number about seventy titles. Many of these may be obtained free at the Library and will be found suggestive to those who desire to follow special lines of reading.

PUBLICATIONS

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE. Annual Report of the Carnegie Institute (1909–1918) by the President of the Board of Trustees, containing reports of the officers, committees and departments.

Founder's Day Book (1896–1918). There was no Founder's Day celebration in 1906, as the new building was under construction, and in 1907 Founder's Day was celebrated by the dedication of the enlarged Carnegie Institute building. The report of the dedication celebration was published in a large bound volume under the title, Memorial of the Celebration of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh (1907).

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH. The publications of the Library consist chiefly of catalogues, reading and reference lists, bulletins and the Annual Report. The list of publications now in print consists of fifty titles, having a total of 27,300 pages. The publications of the Library now out of print number about twenty-five titles, representing approximately 1500 pages. The Library, since its opening, in 1895, has issued about seventy-five publications, representing approximately 28,000 pages.

CARNEGIE MUSEUM. The publications of the Carnegie Museum since its inception consist of twenty-one Annual Reports of the Director; nine Reports of the Prize Essay Contest; thirty-seven monographs in 4to form published in the Memoirs; one hundred and ninety scientific articles published in 8vo form in the Annals; one bound volume entitled "Contributions to the Natural History of the Isle of Pines"—two hundred and fifty-eight titles in all with a total of 11,716 pages. In addition to the papers formally issued by the Carnegie Museum, the Director has prepared for magazines and scientific publications published at home and abroad, and for newspapers, considerably more than two hundred articles relating to the Museum and its work.

DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS. The publications of the Department of Fine Arts consist of twenty-two Annual Reports of the Director; seventeen International Exhibition booklets, containing conditions of entry, election of jury, etc.; Permanent Collection Catalogue; sixty-one Catalogues of Special Exhibitions; three pamphlets prepared by the Director for the instruction of students of the eighth grade of the Pittsburgh public schools; and over three hundred special descriptive articles relating to the work of the Fine Arts Department for publication in magazines and newspapers.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. The publications of the Technical Schools consist of fifteen Annual Reports of the President of the Schools, the General Catalogue, Bulletins, Announcements, Official Guide Book, and illustrated books of information concerning the work of the Schools. Total number of pages in the Technical Schools publications is approximately 6,800.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL. Catalogue of Carnegie Library School (1901–1918).

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Programs of Free Organ Recitals for Years 1914–1918.

APPENDIX

SUMMARY OF GIFTS TO CARNEGIE INSTITUTE FROM MR. CARNEGIE AND THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

JUNE, 1918

Construction and Equipment

Carnegie Institute and Library Buildings	$6,530,000.00	
Carnegie Institute of Technology Buildings	5,523,371.41	
		$12,053,371.41

Special Gifts

For Accessions:		
Fine Arts Department	$109,875.10	
Carnegie Museum	226,250.00	
Carnegie Library	10,000.00	
		346,125.10
For Revenue:		
Carnegie Institute—all departments	$321,423.62	
Carnegie Institute of Technology	202,674.38	
Carnegie Library School (1903–1908)[1]	25,000.00	
		549,098.00

Endowment

Carnegie Institute—Fine Arts and Museum Departments	$2,000,000.00	
Carnegie Institute—all departments	5,000,000.00	
Carnegie Institute of Technology	7,706,000.00	
		14,706,000.00
		$27,654,594.51

[1] From 1908 the Library School has been supported out of annual grants appropriated by the Carnegie Institute from endowment for all departments.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MAY 1, 1919

President, SAMUEL H. CHURCH
Vice President, JOHN D. SHAFER
Secretary, AUGUSTUS K. OLIVER
Treasurer, JAMES H. REED

TAYLOR ALLDERDICE
W. S. ARBUTHNOT
EDWARD V. BABCOCK
WILLIAM W. BLACKBURN
JOHN A. BRASHEAR
GEORGE H. CLAPP
JOSIAH COHEN
JOHN H. DAILEY
HERBERT DUPUY
WILLIAM Y. ENGLISH
ROBERT A. FRANKS
WILLIAM FREW
ROBERT GARLAND
JAMES D. HAILMAN
HOWARD HEINZ
JOHN S. HERRON
JAMES H. LOCKHART
WILLIAM MCCONWAY
JAMES R. MACFARLANE
ANDREW W. MELLON
DAVID B. OLIVER
HENRY K. PORTER
JOHN L. PORTER
ENOCH RAUH
WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON
W. LUCIEN SCAIFE
GEORGE E. SHAW
CHARLES L. TAYLOR
JAMES J. TURNER
A. BRYAN WALL
HOMER D. WILLIAMS
DANIEL WINTERS

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE COMMITTEES

MAY 1, 1919

Committee on the Museum, GEORGE H. CLAPP, *Chairman*
Committee on Fine Arts, GEORGE E. SHAW, *Chairman*
Committee on Technical Schools, TAYLOR ALLDERDICE, *Chairman*
Committee on Music Hall, JOHN L. PORTER, *Chairman*
Committee on Library School, JAMES J. TURNER, *Chairman*
Committee on Finance, ANDREW W. MELLON, *Chairman*
Committee on Auditing, W. LUCIEN SCAIFE, *Chairman*
Committee on Pensions, CHARLES L. TAYLOR, *Chairman*

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Albert J. Barr, Jan. 2, 1896—died, Feb. 24, 1912
John W. Beatty, Jan. 2, 1896—resigned, March 31, 1896
Edward M. Bigelow, Jan. 2, 1896—died, Dec. 6, 1916
John Caldwell, Jan. 2, 1896—died, Nov. 23, 1909
Thomas M. Carnegie, Jan. 2, 1896—resigned, Feb. 3, 1905
Gustave Guttenberg, Jan. 2, 1896—died, June 29, 1896
William J. Holland, Jan. 2, 1896—resigned, March 2, 1898
John G. Holmes, Sept. 22, 1896—died, Sept. 5, 1904
Durbin Horne, Feb. 23, 1905—resigned, April 20, 1910
John B. Jackson, April 25, 1899—died, Oct. 31, 1908
Rev. A. A. Lambing, Jan. 2, 1896—died, Dec. 24, 1918
Martin B. Leisser, May 5, 1910—resigned, Nov. 11, 1915
Christopher L. Magee, Jan. 2, 1896—died, March 8, 1901
Charles C. Mellor, Jan. 2, 1896—died, April 2, 1909
George T. Oliver, Oct. 28, 1904—resigned, April 19, 1912
Henry Phipps, Jr., Jan. 2, 1896—resigned, Feb. 23, 1905
Alfred S. Wall, Jan. 2, 1896—died, June 6, 1896
David T. Watson, Jan. 2, 1896—resigned, April 19, 1899
Joseph R. Woodwell, Jan. 2, 1896—died, May 30, 1911

And all "Former Members of the Board of Carnegie Library"

OFFICERS OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE FROM ITS ORGANIZATION

President: William N. Frew, January 2, 1896–April 28, 1914
Samuel H. Church, April 28, 1914–

Vice President: Robert Pitcairn, March 23, 1896–July 25, 1909
John D. Shafer, March 4, 1910–

Secretary: James F. Hudson, January 2, 1896–March 23, 1896
Samuel H. Church, March 31, 1896–April 28, 1914
Gregg A. Dillinger, April 28, 1914–April 24, 1917
Augustus K. Oliver, April 24, 1917–

Treasurer: Henry C. Frick, January 2, 1896–April 18, 1900
Charles M. Schwab, April 18, 1900–April 16, 1901
William E. Corey, April 17, 1901–October 23, 1903
James H. Reed, October 23, 1903–

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MAY 1, 1919

Chairman, SAMUEL H. CHURCH
Vice Chairman, JOHN D. SHAFER
Secretary, AUGUSTUS K. OLIVER
Treasurer, JAMES H. REED

TAYLOR ALLDERDICE
W. S. ARBUTHNOT
EDWARD V. BABCOCK
WILLIAM W. BLACKBURN
JOHN A. BRASHEAR
GEORGE H. CLAPP
JOSIAH COHEN
JOHN H. DAILEY
HERBERT DUPUY
WILLIAM Y. ENGLISH
ROBERT A. FRANKS
WILLIAM FREW
ROBERT GARLAND
JAMES D. HAILMAN
HOWARD HEINZ
JOHN S. HERRON
JAMES H. LOCKHART
WILLIAM MCCONWAY
JAMES R. MACFARLANE
ANDREW W. MELLON
DAVID B. OLIVER
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JOHN L. PORTER
ENOCH RAUH
WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON
W. LUCIEN SCAIFE
GEORGE E. SHAW
CHARLES L. TAYLOR
JAMES J. TURNER
A. BRYAN WALL
HOMER D. WILLIAMS
DANIEL WINTERS

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MAY 1, 1919

President, SAMUEL H. CHURCH
Vice President, ANDREW W. MELLON
Secretary, JAMES D. HAILMAN
Treasurer, JAMES H. REED

EDWARD V. BABCOCK
WILLIAM W. BLACKBURN
JOHN H. DAILEY
WILLIAM Y. ENGLISH
ROBERT GARLAND
JOHN S. HERRON
DAVID B. OLIVER
HENRY K. PORTER
ENOCH RAUH
WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON
CHARLES L. TAYLOR
JAMES J. TURNER
HOMER D. WILLIAMS
DANIEL WINTERS

CARNEGIE LIBRARY COMMITTEES

1918–1919

Committee on Library, JAMES J. TURNER, *Chairman*
Committee on Buildings and Grounds, ENOCH RAUH, *Chairman*
Finance Committee, ANDREW W. MELLON, *Chairman*
Auditing Committee, WILLIAM Y. ENGLISH, *Chairman*

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF CARNEGIE LIBRARY

* Mr. Carnegie's appointees and their successors.
= Mayor.
– City Councilman.
: President, Board of Public Education.

=JOSEPH G. ARMSTRONG, Jan. 1, 1914–Jan. 1, 1918
–GEORGE W. BAUM, April 1, 1909–May 31, 1911
–KIRK Q. BIGHAM, March 12, 1890–March 31, 1894
–DAVID P. BLACK, June 1, 1911–died, Sept. 5, 1911
–FRANK C. BLESSING, April 1, 1909–May 31, 1911
–J. O. BOCKSTOCE, Nov. 28, 1904–March 31, 1906
–JAMES J. BOOTH, April 1, 1902–March 31, 1906
–WILLIAM BRAND, April 1, 1906–March 31, 1909
=ADAM M. BROWN, April 1, 1901–Nov. 25, 1901
=JOSEPH O. BROWN, Nov. 26, 1901–died, March 15, 1903
*JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, June 27, 1904–resigned May 28, 1914
–H. B. BURNS, April 1, 1910–Dec. 31, 1910
–R. B. CARNAHAN, March 12, 1890–died, Jan. 3, 1891
–JAMES M. CLARK, April 1, 1900–March 31, 1902
–F. H. COLHOUER, April 1, 1909–May 31, 1911
*WILLIAM E. COREY, April 16, 1901–resigned, April 19, 1904
–CHARLES S. CRAWFORD, April 1, 1902–March 31, 1904
=WILLIAM J. DIEHL, April 1, 1899–March 31, 1901
–GREGG A. DILLINGER, Jan. 1, 1914–Dec. 31, 1917
*A. C. DINKEY, Dec. 30, 1909–resigned, Nov. 3, 1915
–ROBERT H. DOUGLAS, April 1, 1896–died, Dec. 1905
–ALBERT J. EDWARDS, April 1, 1909–died, Dec. 10, 1910
–MORRIS EINSTEIN, April 1, 1909–March 31, 1910
*EDMUND M. FERGUSON, March 12, 1890–died, June 18, 1904
–=HENRY P. FORD, March 12, 1890–March 31, 1899
:JOHN T. FOX, Feb. 10, 1903–Feb. 9, 1904
*WILLIAM N. FREW, March 12, 1890–died, Oct. 28, 1915
*HENRY C. FRICK, March 12, 1890–resigned, April 18, 1900

:David Lindsay Gillespie, Feb. 9, 1904–March 31, 1907
–J. M. Goehring, June 1, 1911–Dec. 31, 1915
=Henry I. Gourley, April 1, 1890–March 31, 1893
–Charles Gulland, Dec. 14, 1910–May 31, 1911
=George Wilkins Guthrie, April 1, 1906–March 31, 1909
=William B. Hays, March 17, 1903–March 31, 1906
–Charles H. Hetzel, Oct. 26, 1914–Dec. 31, 1915
–William A. Hoeveler, June 10, 1911–died, Sept. 21, 1914
*William J. Holland, March 12, 1890–resigned, May 7, 1890. (Position abolished)
–George L. Holliday, March 12, 1890–March 31, 1898
*James F. Hudson, March 12, 1890–died, May 3, 1915
*John B. Jackson, March 12, 1890–resigned, May 7, 1890. (Position abolished)
:Samuel C. Jamison, April 1, 1907–March 31, 1910
–Anthony F. Keating, March 12, 1890–March 31, 1892
–James P. Kerr, June 5, 1911—resigned, Sept. 9, 1918
–John McM. King, April 1, 1892–died, June, 1899
–John S. Lambie, March 12, 1890–died, Nov. 14, 1903
–Max G. Leslie, April 1, 1901–March 31, 1902
=William McCallin, March 12–31, 1890
–J. Guy McCandless, April 1, 1898–March 31, 1901
*David McCargo, March 12, 1890–died, March, 1902
–Thomas G. McClure, April 1, 1894–March 31, 1900
–A. Gross MacConnell, April 1, 1909–May 31, 1911
:William H. McKelvy, March 12, 1890–Feb. 10, 1903
=Bernard McKenna, April 1, 1893–March 31, 1896
*George Alexander Macbeth, March 12, 1890–died, Feb. 11, 1916
–William A. Magee, Jan. 3, 1891–March 31, 1902
=William A. Magee, Jr., April 1, 1909–Dec. 31, 1913
–A. C. Magill, April 1, 1909–May 31, 1911
–P. A. Manion, April 1, 1906–March 31, 1909
–William Metcalf, Jr., April 1, 1906–March 31, 1909
*Reuben Miller, March 12, 1890–resigned, May 7, 1890. (Position abolished)
–William I. Mustin, April 1, 1900–March 31, 1902
–M. E. O'Brien, April 1, 1904–March 31, 1909
*Robert Pitcairn, March 12, 1890–died, August 5, 1909
–Jacob Rall, December 31, 1910–May 31, 1911
:H. L. Reinecke, April 1, 1910–March 31, 1911
*Charles M. Schwab, April 18, 1900–April 16, 1901
*James B. Scott, March 12, 1890–died, Feb. 1894
–Thomas Scott, April 1, 1904–March 31, 1906

–Smith H. Shannon, March 12, 1890–March 31, 1896
–John F. Steel, April 1, 1904–Nov. 28, 1904
–John P. Sterrett, April 1, 1896–March 31, 1904
–William H. Stevenson, April 1, 1902–March 31, 1904
–Edward R. Walters, April 1, 1906–March 31, 1909
–Robert B. Ward, April 1, 1904–March 31, 1906
–Samuel D. Warmcastle, April 1, 1896–March 31, 1898
–Joseph C. Wasson, April 1, 1902–March 31, 1904; April 1, 1906–March 31, 1909
–John Werner, April 1, 1906–March 31, 1909
–Charles S. West, Dec., 1905–March 31, 1906
–James S. Wightman, Nov., 1903–March 31, 1906
–William G. Wilkins, June 1, 1911–Dec. 31, 1913
–Samuel S. Woodburn, June 1, 1911–Dec. 31, 1915

OFFICERS OF CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH FROM ITS ORGANIZATION

President:	James B. Scott, March 12, 1890–February 13, 1894
	William N. Frew, February 22, 1894–May 28, 1914
	Samuel H. Church, May 28, 1914–
Vice President:	Robert Pitcairn, April 21, 1896–August 5, 1909
	Joseph G. Buffington, April 19, 1910–May 28, 1914
	George A. Macbeth, May 28, 1914–February 11, 1916
	Andrew W. Mellon, April 25, 1916–
Secretary:	William N. Frew, March 12, 1890–February 22, 1894
	James F. Hudson, February 22, 1894–May 3, 1915
	Gregg A. Dillinger, May 28, 1915–April 24, 1917
	James D. Hailman, April 24, 1917–
Treasurer:	Henry C. Frick, March 12, 1890–April 18, 1900
	Charles M. Schwab, April 18, 1900–April 16, 1901
	William E. Corey, April 16, 1901–October 23, 1903
	James H. Reed, October 23, 1903–

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS

Director, JOHN W. BEATTY
Assistant Director, ROBERT B. HARSHE
Curator of the Department of Prints, EDWARD DUFF BALKEN
Custodian of Paintings, WILL J. HYETT

CARNEGIE MUSEUM

Director, WILLIAM J. HOLLAND
Assistant Director, DOUGLAS STEWART
Honorary Curator of Conchology, GEORGE H. CLAPP
Honorary Curator of Historical Collections,
Honorary Curator of Textiles, Time-pieces, and Ivory Carvings, HENRY J. HEINZ
Curator of Invertebrate Zoology, A. E. ORTMANN
Curator of Ichthyology,
Curator of Botany, OTTO E. JENNINGS
Curator of Ornithology, W. E. C. TODD
Custodian of Herpetology, L. E. GRIFFIN
Custodian of Entomology, HUGO KAHL
Curator of Archeology,
Custodian and Field Collector in Section of Paleontology, EARL DOUGLASS
Custodian and Field Collector in Section of Paleontology, O. A. PETERSON
Chief Preparator in Section of Zoology, R. H. SANTENS
Chief Preparator in Section of Paleontology, ARTHUR S. COGGESHALL
Foreman of Shops, WILSON BANKS

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

President, ARTHUR A. HAMERSCHLAG
Secretary, THOMAS S. BAKER
Dean, Division of Industries, CLIFFORD B. CONNELLEY (on leave of absence)
Dean, Division of Engineering, WILLIAM E. MOTT
Dean, Division of the Arts, E. RAYMOND BOSSANGE
Dean, Margaret Morrison Carnegie Division, MARY B. BREED
Acting Dean, Division of Academic Studies, FRANK P. DAY
Dean, Division of Applied Psychology, WALTER V. BINGHAM
Dean of Men, ARTHUR W. TARBELL
Registrar, ALAN S. BRIGHT
Business Manager, FRANK ORBIN
Commanding Officer, R. O. T. C., COL. JOHN C. W. BROOKS

Patron, Division of the Arts, HENRY HORNBOSTEL
Alumni Executive Secretary and in charge of Alumni Student Placement Bureau, HENRY J. MCCORKLE

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Director, JOHN H. LEETE
Principal, SARAH C. N. BOGLE

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL

Organist and Director of Music, CHARLES HEINROTH
Manager of Music Hall, K. DEN. WILSON

CARNEGIE LIBRARY AND INSTITUTE

Custodian of Buildings and Grounds, CHARLES R. CUNNINGHAM
Auditor, GEORGE F. SHEERS
Assistant Treasurer, SARA E. WEIR

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

Director, JOHN H. LEETE
Reference Librarian, IRENE STEWART
Technology Librarian, ELWOOD H. MCCLELLAND
Head of the Adult Lending Department, WALLER I. BULLOCK
Head of the Children's Department, EFFIE L. POWER
Head of the Order Department, C. TEFFT HEWITT
Head of the Catalogue Department, JEAN HAWKINS
Head of Printing and Binding Department, ARTHUR D. SCOTT
Branch Librarians, Lawrenceville Branch, MARIE L. FISHER
West End Branch, M. GERTRUDE BLANCHARD
Wylie Avenue Branch, GRACE E. WINDSOR
Mount Washington Branch, MABEL E. FURNISS
Hazelwood Branch, HARRIET T. ROOT
East Liberty Branch, GRACE ENDICOTT
South Side Branch, FRANCES H. KELLY
Homewood Branch, LOUISE RICHARDSON

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

CONSTITUTION

REVISED TO APRIL 1, 1918

ARTICLE I

The title of this body, created by appointment of Andrew Carnegie, is the TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE. It is composed of the following named persons, and their successors forever, namely:

Rev. Dr. W. J. Holland,	C. C. Mellor,
John A. Brashear,	John Caldwell,
Prof. Gustave Guttenberg,	William McConway,
Rev. A. A. Lambing,	C. L. Magee,
D. T. Watson,	Albert J. Barr,
John W. Beatty,	Josiah Cohen,
Joseph R. Woodwell,	E. M. Bigelow,
A. S. Wall,	Henry Phipps, Jr.,
Samuel H. Church,	T. M. Carnegie.

to be known, for convenience of designation, as Section A; and, ex officio, the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library, as said Board may from time to time be composed, to be known, for convenience of designation, as Section B.

ARTICLE II

In the case of vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or disqualification of any of the first named eighteen members or their successors, such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining number of said eighteen members first named in Article I, or their successors, in the following manner, namely: *By ballot*, at a special meeting of the said members, to be called by the President or upon the request of five or more of the said members. The affirmative votes of a majority of all of the said remaining members shall be required to elect.

ARTICLE III

Should a member be absent from three consecutive meetings, the Secretary shall, in writing, call his attention to the fact of his absence, and if he shall thereafter fail to attend for three consecutive meetings, the Secretary shall, in writing, unless otherwise directed by the Board, request his resignation as a member of the Board.

ARTICLE IV

The officers of the Board shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. They shall be elected by the Trustees, and shall hold office for three years from January 8, 1896, and from the triennial election thereafter, and until their successors respectively shall assume office.

ARTICLE V

All contracts or agreements, authorized by the Trustees or by committees authorized to make them, shall be executed by the President and Secretary.

ARTICLE VI

No member of the Board shall be allowed to receive salary for services.

ARTICLE VII

The departments of the Institute shall be known as the Department of Fine Arts, the Department of the Museum, the Department of Music Hall, the Department of Library School, and the Department of Technical Schools.[1]

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Trustees, and shall appoint all the standing committees, and shall designate the Chairman of each of said committees. He shall also fill all vacancies on said committees as they may occur. He shall call all special meetings, specifying in the call the object for which the meeting is convened. He shall be ex officio a member of each committee appointed.

SEC. 2. The Vice President shall be vested with the powers and perform the duties of the President, in case of the President's absence, inability or refusal to act.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall cause notices to be issued of all meetings of the Trustees and make and preserve complete records of the same. He shall preserve the correspondence of the Board of Trustees, and, under the direction of the Board, reply to communications received. He shall, when requested, suitably acknowledge on behalf of the Board, all gifts made to the various departments or collections. All records, correspondence, etc., under the care of the Secretary shall be produced by him whenever required by the Board, or its committees, and the records shall be open to the members of the Board, for their information, at all times.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall receive and keep the funds of the Trustees, and shall disburse the same only under the direction of the Board or the appropriate committee, upon vouchers certified by the Auditor (or in case of absence of Auditor, by some one duly appointed by the President or the Board);

[1] Resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute, February 26, 1912: "*Resolved*, That the report and petition prepared by counsel, Messrs. Reed, Smith, Shaw and Beal, be approved; and that the President of the Board of Trustees and the Chairman of the Committee on Technical Schools, in connection with counsel, be instructed to take the necessary steps for incorporating the Schools under the name of the Carnegie Institute of Technology; provided, that the Schools shall continue to be a department of the Carnegie Institute, and remain under the control of its Board of Trustees."

payment of vouchers to be approved by the President of the Board, Vice President, or the Secretary in their absence. His books shall be open at all times to the inspection of Trustees. He shall keep separate accounts of the various funds for which appropriations may be made by the Board, charging each fund with the appropriation so made, and crediting it with payments made on account of said fund. He shall make a full financial exhibit of the accounts of the Board at the annual meeting of the Trustees and shall make such additional reports from time to time as may be required by the Board. The Treasurer shall give bond in an amount to be fixed at the discretion of the Board for the faithful performance of his duties, the expense of which shall be borne by the Institute.

SEC. 5. The Auditor shall have charge of all the books and accounts, and prescribe the manner in which the same shall be kept, so as best to fulfil the requirements of the various departments. He shall certify to the correctness of all vouchers to be paid or credited. He shall require that all pay-rolls, bills or expense accounts certified to him for vouchering shall be properly approved by the Directors or the executive heads, and by other persons, if any, appointed for that purpose by the committees of the respective departments, submitting such accounts, etc., and in the absence of said Directors or executive heads, or of the other appointed persons, the approval shall be made by some duly appointed representative whose signature must first be filed with the Auditor. He shall render to the Board, in satisfactory detail each month, financial or other statements, such as balance sheets, revenue and disbursements; and, at the end of the fiscal year, proper annual statements. He shall make, from time to time, any other reports required by the President or the Board.

ARTICLE II

SECTION 1. At the annual meeting, or as soon thereafter as possible, the Board shall appropriate to the various departments from the revenues of the current year, such amounts as may be agreed upon for the maintenance of the said departments.

SEC. 2. The balance on hand to the credit of each department at the expiration of each fiscal year, shall remain to the credit of that department.

ARTICLE III

SECTION 1. The Directors of the respective Departments of Fine Arts, Museum, Library School, and Music Hall, and the President of the Technical Schools, and also the Auditor, shall be elected, and the salary of each fixed by the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. Within one week after the triennial meeting, the President shall appoint eight committees to hold office during the ensuing three years, and until their successors shall have been appointed, to wit: A Fine Arts Com-

mittee, a Museum Committee, a Technical Schools Committee, a Music Hall Committee, a Library School Committee, a Finance Committee, an Auditing Committee, and a Pension Committee, and shall designate the chairman of each committee. No committee may incur an expense or liability in excess of the amount appropriated for the use of such committee by the Board.

SEC. 2. The Fine Arts Committee shall consist of seven members of the Board of Trustees, and shall have general charge, control, and regulation of the art galleries and such other parts of the Carnegie Library building as shall be set apart by the Board of Trustees for the use of the Fine Arts Department; and the control, regulation, exhibition, and display of all works of art, or other articles acquired by purchase, or donated, or loaned to the Trustees, wheresoever such works of art or other articles may be held or exhibited.

SEC. 3. Within one year from the said appointment and in like manner within each succeeding year thereafter, the Fine Arts Committee shall submit to the Board of Trustees not less than two pictures painted by American artists residing within the United States, or citizens thereof temporarily residing beyond the boundary of the United States, and completed within the year for which said committee shall be appointed, and, upon a yea and nay vote, it shall require an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the Board of Trustees at the time such vote is taken, to authorize the Fine Arts Committee to purchase the painting or paintings thus submitted.

SEC. 4. In the event of a failure to submit two or more pictures each year after the appointment of the Fine Arts Committee, or the failure of the Board to direct the purchase of two or more pictures each year for the chronological collection, then the Fine Arts Committee appointed for the succeeding year shall select and submit to the Board two or more pictures completed within the years for which no purchase had been made, and in manner provided for, in order that the chronological collection may contain works representing each and every year.

SEC. 5. All pictures submitted by the Fine Arts Committee to the Board for the chronological collection shall be such as have been first exhibited in the Pittsburgh Carnegie Art Galleries, unless the Fine Arts Committee fail to find satisfactory pictures painted by American artists among those exhibited in any year in the said galleries, in which case they are authorized to select two or more pictures by American artists from any other source. When thus purchased, the Fine Arts Committee shall direct that they be properly hung and marked to designate the year in which they were purchased.

SEC. 6. The committee shall cause to be made bronze medals of appropriate design and inscription to be presented to all artists whose pictures are accepted for the chronological collection.

SEC. 7. To purchase or direct the purchase of paintings or other articles, or works, for the general collection, it shall require the consent of two-thirds of the members of the Fine Arts Committee. It shall be, so far as possible, the

established policy of the committee to purchase works of art or other articles directly from the owners thereof.

SEC. 8. The Fine Arts Committee shall have power to loan any painting or other work of art, under such rules and regulations as it may adopt.

SEC. 9. The Museum Committee shall consist of nine members of the Board of Trustees, and shall have general charge, control, and regulation of the collections acquired by purchase, donated, or loaned to the Trustees, and of the rooms allotted to the Museum by the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 10. To purchase, or direct the purchase of collections or articles for the Museum, it shall require the consent of a majority of the members of the Museum Committee, and it shall be the policy of the committee, so far as possible, to purchase collections directly from the owners thereof.

SEC. 11. The committee shall have the right when it shall deem it expedient, to submit such portions of the collections entrusted to their keeping to the study of scientific men or women for the purposes of determination; it being always understood that collections so entrusted to the care of scientific experts are to be returned within a reasonable time to the Museum.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the Museum Committee to make careful provision for the preservation of all collections belonging to the Board of Trustees, or temporarily placed in their care, and the preservation of all autograph labels or designatory marks attached by scientific men or collectors to specimens shall be scrupulously insisted upon. So far as possible, typical collections shall be preserved in such manner that access to the types for purposes of study and comparison may be easily obtained, and the Museum Committee shall have authority to make any rules or regulations for the guidance of the employes of the Museum which may be necessary to secure these results.

SEC. 13. The Committee of the Technical Schools shall consist of nine members of the Board of Trustees, and shall have general charge, direction and control of the Technical Schools, under the supervision of the Board.

SEC. 14. The Finance Committee shall consist of five members, of whom the Treasurer shall be one ex officio. Said committee shall have control of the investment of the permanent funds of the Board. It shall report annually to the Board in detail, the amount and character of the investments and securities in its control. All securities and investments shall be subject to the examination of the Auditing Committee as often as that committee shall desire, and not less than once each year. It shall be empowered to engage or provide a safety deposit vault for the custody of securities or investments made by it, when such securities shall come into its possession, and the vault in which such securities are deposited shall only be opened in the presence of two members of said committee. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to pay over to the Treasurer all income from the investments and securities in its charge, as it shall accrue.

SEC. 15. The Auditing Committee shall consist of three Trustees, and it

shall be their duty to examine the Treasurer's books and vouchers and audit his accounts before they are presented at the annual meeting, and certify their findings to the Board. The Auditing Committee shall examine the accounts and securities of the Finance Committee at least annually, and as much oftener as the committee may deem necessary or the Board shall direct.

SEC. 16. The Pension Committee shall consist of five Trustees and shall have general charge, control and regulation of the pension roll, but no allowance for pension shall be made without the consent of the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 17. The Music Hall Committee shall consist of five members, and shall have general direction and control of the Music Hall with regard to its rental and occupation, and of the manager, organist, and employes in connection with this department, under the supervision of the Board.

SEC. 18. The Committee on Library School shall consist of five members, and shall have general charge, direction and control of that school, under the supervision of the Board.

ARTICLE V

SECTION 1. An annual report covering the work of the Board in all its Departments for the year shall be submitted at the annual meeting. This report shall embrace reports from the chairmen of all standing committees, including a full statement of the Director of the Department of Fine Arts, the Director of the Department of Museum, the Director of the Department of Library School, the Manager of the Department of Music Hall, and the President of the Department of Technical Schools, transmitted through the hands of the chairman of each committee, showing all that has been done in the several departments. This report may, by direction of the Trustees, be published, together with the reports of the Treasurer and the Auditor for the year.

SEC. 2. The fiscal year of the Board shall begin on the 1st day of April of each year, and end with the 31st day of March of the following year.

ARTICLE VI

The Director of Fine Arts shall be the official administrative head of the Department of Fine Arts, and have charge of the same under the direction of the Fine Arts Committee.

All works or collections offered for consideration with reference to purchase shall be presented by the Director, with his opinion thereof, and such information relative thereto as may be in his possession.

He shall be responsible to the Trustees for the strict performance of the duties of all persons employed by the Department of Fine Arts, and for the execution of all orders conveyed to him in an official form.

Subject to the approval of the Fine Arts Committee, he shall have authority to employ, suspend or discharge all persons required for the discharge of the various duties connected with the Department of Fine Arts, and engage assistance and labor, whenever the necessities of the Department of Fine Arts

require the same, provided the expense so incurred is within the limits of the appropriation.

He shall have authority, within the limit of the appropriation, to conclude the purchase of collections and works, when authorized by the Fine Arts Committee to do so.

He shall have a general oversight of all collections belonging to the Department of Fine Arts, and no collection or work shall be placed on exhibition or removed without his sanction, except such works as are under the immediate control of a Hanging Committee, appointed by the Fine Arts Committee.

He shall make provision for the keeping of accurate lists of accessions to the collections with the record of the date of gift or purchase, together with the price, if purchased, and other particulars which may be of importance.

He shall have supervision of all publications of the Department of Fine Arts and the direction of its official correspondence.

Whenever, in his judgment, it is necessary to do so, he may delegate power to persons of approved knowledge and experience to exercise supervision over other employes.

ARTICLE VII

The Director of the Museum shall be the official administrative head of the Museum, and have charge of the same under the direction of the Museum Committee.

He shall be responsible to the Trustees for the strict performance of the duties of all persons employed by the Museum, and for the execution of all orders conveyed to him in an official form.

Subject to the approval of the Museum Committee, he shall have authority to employ, suspend or discharge all persons required for the discharge of the various duties connected with the Museum; to engage assistance and labor whenever the necessities of the Museum require the same, provided the expenses so incurred are within the limits of the appropriation.

He shall have authority to conclude the purchase of collections, when directed to do so by the Museum Committee.

He shall have a general oversight of all the collections belonging to the Museum, and no collection shall be placed on exhibition or removed from the Museum, or from any department thereof, without his sanction.

He shall make provision for the keeping of an accurate list of all accessions to the Museum, in serial order, with the record of date, the name of the owner or lender, or if purchased, a record of the party from whom purchased, together with the price, and any other particulars which may be of interest or importance, and shall make regulations from time to time as may be necessary for this purpose.

He shall have the general supervision of all the publications of the Museum and the direction of its official correspondence.

He shall have authority to make all regulations and orders, not in conflict with the rules established by the Museum Committee, which may be necessary to secure the hearty, harmonious, and effective cooperation of those under his control, in the work of the Museum.

Whenever, in his judgment, it is necessary to do so, he may delegate power to persons of approved knowledge and experience to exercise supervision over other employes.

ARTICLE VIII

The President of Carnegie Institute of Technology shall be its official administrative head and have charge of the same under the direction of the Technical Schools Committee.

He shall be responsible to the Trustees for the strict performance of the duties of all persons employed by the Technical Schools, and for the execution of all orders conveyed to him in an official form.

Subject to the approval of the Technical Schools Committee, he shall have authority to employ, suspend or discharge all persons required for the discharge of the various duties connected with the Technical Schools; to engage assistance and labor whenever the necessities of the Technical Schools require the same, provided the expenses so incurred are within the limits of the appropriation.

He shall have the general supervision of all the publications of the Technical Schools and the direction of its official correspondence.

He shall have authority to make all regulations and orders, not in conflict with the rules established by the Technical Schools Committee, which may be necessary to secure the hearty, harmonious, and effective cooperation of those under his control, in the work of the Technical Schools.

Whenever, in his judgment, it is necessary to do so, he may delegate power to persons of approved knowledge and experience to exercise supervision over other employes.

ARTICLE IX

SECTION 1. The regular annual meeting of the Trustees shall be held on the Tuesday preceding the last Thursday of April of each year.

SEC. 2. Special meetings shall be called at any time by the Secretary, upon the order of the President, or at the written request of five members, and upon three days' written notice to all members, which notice shall specify the objects of the meeting.

SEC. 3. At all meetings of the Trustees nine (9) members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, excepting only the adoption of resolutions directing the purchase of paintings for the chronological collection, when twenty-five (25) members shall constitute a quorum, but a less number than a quorum may adjourn to a fixed date.

SEC. 4 AND 5. Prescribe the order of business at the annual and other meetings of the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE X

SECTION 1. The last Thursday of April in each year shall be celebrated by the Trustees in a public manner in commemoration of the dedication to public use of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, which occurred on the evening of Tuesday, November 5, 1895, and of the announcement by Mr. Carnegie on that occasion of the creation and endowment of the Carnegie Institute.

ARTICLE XI

SECTION 1. The Constitution and By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of the Trustees, by a two-thirds vote of all the members present, provided that not less than nineteen members vote in the affirmative, and that the amendment shall have been proposed at the last regular or special meeting, and all the members shall have been given ten days' written notice of the proposition to amend, together with the text of the proposed amendment.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
BY-LAWS
MAY 1, 1919

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CARNEGIE INSTITUTE, FEBRUARY 26, 1912

"*Resolved*, That the report and petition prepared by counsel, Messrs. Reed, Smith, Shaw and Beal, be approved; and that the President of the Board of Trustees and the Chairman of the Committee on Technical Schools, in connection with counsel, be instructed to take the necessary steps for incorporating the Schools under the name of the Carnegie Institute of Technology; provided that the Schools shall continue to be a department of the Carnegie Institute, and remain under the control of its Board of Trustees."

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held on the Tuesday preceding the last Thursday of April in each year, immediately following the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute.

SEC. 2. Special meetings shall be called at any time by the Secretary, upon the order of the Chairman of the Board, or at the written request of five members, and upon three days' notice to all members, which notice shall specify the business of the meeting.

SEC. 3. At all meetings of the Trustees, nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE II

SECTION 1. The officers of the corporation shall consist of a Chairman, a Vice Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be chosen from the members of the Board and shall hold their offices for three-year terms, commencing with the election of 1914. The Board shall also appoint an Auditor who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board.

ARTICLE III

SECTION 1. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Trustees, shall appoint all standing committees together with their respective chairmen, except the Technical Schools Committee. He shall also fill all vacancies on said appointive committees as they occur. He shall call all special meetings, and specify in the call the object for which the meeting is convened. He shall be ex officio a member of each committee appointed or elected.

SEC. 2. The Vice Chairman shall be vested with the powers to perform the duties of the Chairman in the case of the Chairman's absence, inability or refusal to act.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall be the custodian of the seal of the corporation, shall cause notices to be issued of all meetings of the Board of Trustees, and shall make and preserve complete records of such meetings.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall receive and keep the funds of the corporation and shall disburse the same only under the direction of the Board of Trustees, or the appropriate committee, upon vouchers certified by the Auditor; payment of vouchers to be approved by the Chairman of the Board, Vice Chairman or the Secretary in their absence.

SEC. 5. The Auditor shall have charge of all the books and accounts and prescribe the manner in which the same shall be kept. He shall certify to the correctness of all vouchers to be paid or credited. He shall require that all pay-rolls, bills, or expense accounts certified to him for vouchering shall be properly approved by the President of the Schools or other person, if any, appointed for that purpose by the Board or its committees. He shall render to the Board, in satisfactory detail, financial or other statements as required. He shall make, from time to time, any other reports required by the Chairman of the Board or the Board.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. At any time within two weeks after the adoption of this amendment, and thereafter at each annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, the said Board shall elect by ballot nine of their number who shall constitute the Technical Schools Committee; which committee shall elect its own Chairman, and fill any vacancies which may occur therein, and shall have general charge, direction and control of the Technical Schools, under the supervision of the Board.

SEC. 2. The Chairman of the Board shall at the same time, appoint a Finance Committee, consisting of five members of the Board, of whom the Treasurer shall be one ex officio. The said committee shall have control of the investment of the permanent funds of the Board. It shall report annually to the Board in detail the amount and character of the investments and securities in its control. The securities and investments shall be subject to an examination of the Auditing Committee as often as that committee shall desire, and not less than once a year. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to pay over to the Treasurer all income from the investments and securities in its charge as it shall approve.

SEC. 3. The Chairman of the Board shall also, at the same time, appoint an Auditing Committee, consisting of three Trustees. It shall be the duty of the Auditing Committee to examine the Treasurer's books and vouchers and audit his accounts before they are presented to the annual meeting and certify

their finding to the Board of Trustees. The Auditing Committee shall examine the accounts and securities of the Finance Committee at least annually, and as much oftener as the committee may deem necessary or the Board shall direct.

ARTICLE V

SECTION 1. The executive head of the faculty of the Carnegie Institute of Technology shall be known as the President of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, who shall be elected by the Board of Trustees. He shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board and receive such salary as may be fixed by the Board.

He shall be responsible to the Trustees for the strict performance of the duties of all persons employed by the Technical Schools, and for the execution of all orders conveyed to him in an official form.

Subject to the approval of the Technical Schools Committee, he shall have authority to employ, suspend or discharge all persons required for the discharge of the various duties connected with the Technical Schools, to engage assistance and labor whenever the necessities of the Technical Schools require the same, provided the expenses so incurred are within the limits of the appropriation.

He shall have the general supervision of all the publications of the Technical Schools and the direction of its official correspondence.

He shall have authority to make all regulations and orders, not in conflict with the rules established by the Technical Schools Committee, which may be necessary to secure the hearty, harmonious, and effective cooperation of those under his control, in the work of the Technical Schools.

Whenever, in his judgment, it is necessary to do so, he may delegate power to persons of approved knowledge and experience to exercise supervision over other employes.

ARTICLE VI

SECTION 1. Degrees in course shall be given to students who have completed, to the satisfaction of the President and the faculty, the studies of the course. When the student shall have satisfactorily completed the studies of his course, and shall have sustained with credit all the examinations prescribed, the faculty under whose care he has been studying shall propose his name for the appropriate degree to the President, who shall then submit it to the Board of Trustees, and the recommendation of the faculty having been approved by the Board of Trustees, the President shall confer the degree at such time and place as may be appointed.

SEC. 2. The name of any candidate proposed for an honorary degree shall be presented to the Committee on Technical Schools, who shall submit it to the Board of Trustees, with all communications and any other information which may be in the possession of the committee, together with the committee's

recommendation. When reported upon favorably and the report adopted by the Board it shall be the duty of the Secretary to notify the candidate that he is invited to receive the degree for which he has been proposed. If the nominee shall signify his acceptance of the honor, it shall be the duty of the President to confer upon him the specified degree at the commencement next ensuing after the acceptance of the invitation. It shall be required of the candidate that he be present to receive his degree. Degrees given in course shall never be bestowed *pro honoris causa*.

ARTICLE VII

SECTION 1. The seal of the corporation shall consist of a struck circle containing the following words: "Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1912. 'My heart is in the work'—Andrew Carnegie, 1900. Science. Art. Service. Character."

ARTICLE VIII

SECTION 1. These by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the Trustees by a majority vote of all the members present, provided that the amendment shall have been proposed at the last regular or special meeting and all the members shall have been given ten days' notice of the proposition to amend, together with the text of the proposed amendment.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

BY-LAWS

(As of June, 1918)

This organization shall be known as the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Section 1. The officers of the Board of Trustees shall consist of a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be elected by ballot from the Trustees by a majority of all the Trustees at the annual April meeting, to hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and become qualified.

Sec. 2. In addition to the officers herein specified the Board of Trustees may, in their discretion, provide for and elect such other officers as they may from time to time deem necessary, and shall define their respective duties. There shall also be appointed by the Board, a Director, a Custodian of Buildings and Grounds, an Auditor, and such other agents or employes as may be deemed necessary, who shall not be Trustees, and who shall hold their positions at the pleasure of the Board.

Sec. 3. The compensation of the heads of departments, such as Director, Custodian of Buildings and Grounds, etc., shall be fixed by the Board; that of all other appointees or employes shall be fixed by the respective committees, subject to the approval of the Board.

Sec. 4. All vacancies among the officers of the Board or heads of departments shall be filled by the Board.

Sec. 5. The following shall be the Standing Committees of the Board of Trustees:

1. Committee on Finance consisting of three members.
2. Committee on Audit consisting of three members.
3. Committee on Buildings and Grounds consisting of five members.
4. Committee on Library consisting of five members.

Sec. 6. The regular annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held on the Tuesday preceding the last Thursday in April of each year, at which meeting the officers of the Board shall be elected, statements and reports of officers and committees for the previous year received, and such other business transacted as may properly be brought before the meeting.

Special meetings of the Board shall be held at the call of the President or of any five of the Trustees, and notices of such meetings shall recite such request and the object for which the meeting is called.

Notices in writing of all meetings shall be given by the Secretary (or in his absence from Pittsburgh or inability to act, by any other officer of the Board) to each Trustee by mailing the same to his address not less than one week before

the annual meeting, or not less than three days before any special or adjourned meeting.

Meetings of the standing committees shall be held upon the call of their respective chairmen upon such notice as may be determined by each committee.

SEC. 7. Ten members of the Board of Trustees shall constitute a quorum at its regular or special meetings. In the absence of a quorum at the regular or any special meetings of the Board, an adjournment to a fixed day may be made by any number present.

SEC. 8. The President shall be the chief executive officer and shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Trustees. He shall appoint all standing committees, as soon after the annual meeting as practicable, and designate the chairman of each of them, and shall fill all vacancies as they may occur. He shall sign and execute all documents, contracts, or agreements authorized on behalf of the Board. He shall be, ex officio, a member of each of the standing committees, and shall have power to enforce all by-laws, regulations, and orders and to suspend at any time any employe, and with the approval of the Board, remove such employe, and shall perform all other duties from time to time assigned to him. He shall arrange for the preparation of a budget containing the financial estimates each year, which, when approved by the Board, shall be transmitted to the proper officer of the city of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 9. The powers and duties of the President shall, in his absence or inability to act, devolve upon the Vice President.

SEC. 10. The Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings of the Board, have the custody of all papers and documents of the Board (excepting such documents and securities as shall properly be in charge of the Treasurer, and such documents and securities as shall properly be in charge or custody of the Chairman of the Finance Committee). He shall sign the call of all meetings, and execute such documents as require his signature, and shall perform the other duties from time to time assigned to him.

SEC. 11. The Treasurer shall receive and keep the funds of the Trustees, and shall disburse the same only under the direction of the Board or the appropriate committee, upon vouchers certified by the Auditor (or in case of absence of Auditor, by some one duly appointed by the President or the Board); payment of vouchers to be approved by the President of the Board, Vice President, or the Secretary in their absence. His books shall be open at all times to the inspection of Trustees. He shall keep books of account to show accurately all expenditures of city appropriations and other moneys, and the income and expenditures of each of the trust funds. He shall make a full financial exhibit of the accounts of the Board at the annual meeting of the Trustees and shall make such additional reports from time to time as may be required by the Board. He shall be empowered to engage or provide a safety deposit vault for the custody of the securities or investments which shall come into his possession,

and the vault in which such securities are deposited shall be opened by him, or by the Assistant Treasurer acting for him, only in the presence of one other member of the Finance Committee. All securities and investments shall be subject to the examination of the Finance Committee as often as that committee shall desire, and not less than once each year. The Treasurer shall give bond in an amount to be fixed at the discretion of the Board for the faithful performance of his duties, the expense of which shall be borne by the Library. His accounts shall at all times be subject to the examination of the Auditing Committee.

SEC. 12. The Auditor shall have charge of all the books and accounts, and prescribe the manner in which the same shall be kept, so as best to fulfil the requirements of the various departments. He shall certify to the correctness of all vouchers to be paid or credited. He shall require that all pay-rolls, bills or expense accounts certified to him for vouching shall be properly approved by the Directors or the executive heads; and by other persons, if any, appointed for that purpose by the committees of the respective departments, submitting such accounts, etc., and in the absence of said Directors or executive heads, or of the other appointed persons, the approval shall be made by some duly appointed representative whose signature must first be filed with the Auditor. He shall render to the Board, in satisfactory detail each month, financial or other statements, such as balance sheets, revenue and disbursements; and, at the end of the fiscal year, proper annual statements. He shall make, from time to time, any other reports required by the President or the Board.

SEC. 13. The Director shall be under the supervision of the Committee on Library. He shall have charge of the Library and its branches, and the direction of its administration and all assistants and employes therein, and shall, under the direction of the Committee on Library, carry out the policy adopted by the Board in regard to the management of the Library and the nature and quality of its accessions, and shall perform all other duties from time to time assigned to him.

SEC. 14. The Custodian of Buildings and Grounds shall, under the direction of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, have general charge and supervision of the main and branch buildings and grounds.

SEC. 15. The Committee on Finance shall consist of three members, of whom the Treasurer shall be one ex officio, and shall have general direction and control of the investments and financial affairs of the Board of Trustees. It shall report annually to the Board in detail, the amount and character of the investments and securities in its control. This committee shall have charge of all special bequests, deeds, contracts, securities, and other evidences of property belonging to the Board, and shall deposit same in such depository as shall be approved by the Board of Trustees, and access thereto shall only be had in presence of two of the members of the committee. It shall be the duty of the

Finance Committee to pay over to the Treasurer all income from the investments and securities in its charge, as it shall accrue. It shall inspect the securities in the custody of the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer at least once a year, reporting the result to the Board.

SEC. 16. The Committee on Audit shall annually, or oftener, if required by the Board, audit and report upon the accounts of the Treasurer and all other accounts, and certify as to the investments and securities in the hands of the Treasurer or of the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

SEC. 17. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds shall have charge of all the buildings and grounds, direction of all repairs on such property, and supervision of the employes connected therewith.

SEC. 18. The Committee on Library shall have the general supervision of the administration of the main and branch libraries, supervision of the purchase and circulation of books, and of the employes connected with the administration of the main and branch libraries.

SEC. 19. The several standing committees shall be appointed by the President of the Board as soon after the annual meeting as practicable. He shall also designate who shall be chairmen of the respective committees. Such appointments shall be certified in writing to the Secretary of the Board who shall thereupon make record of the same upon the minutes of the Board, and duly notify the appointees thereof. The committees so appointed shall continue in office one year or until their successors are appointed. Vacancies occurring during the year shall be filled by the President in like manner.

SEC. 20. Each committee shall approve all bills, pay-rolls, etc., arising out of expenditures in its respective department; and the vouchers for the payment thereof shall be signed by the President of the Board, Vice President, or the Secretary in their absence.

SEC. 21. These By-Laws may be amended or repealed by the vote of two-thirds of the members present at the regular annual meeting, or at any special meeting called for the purpose.

SEC. 22. Prescribes the order of business at all regular meetings of the Board.

AN ORDINANCE

PROVIDING FOR THE ACCEPTANCE, FROM ANDREW CARNEGIE, OF A FREE LIBRARY

WHEREAS, Andrew Carnegie has generously offered to the City of Pittsburgh a gift of a Free Library, as set forth in the following communication:

PITTSBURGH, *February 6, 1890.*

TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILS OF PITTSBURGH:

GENTLEMEN: Some years ago I had the pleasure of offering to expend upon a free library for the city of Pittsburgh, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the finances of the city were not then in condition to permit of its acceptance. Having expended more than that sum in our sister city of Allegheny, I subsequently intimated that I was prepared to expend not less than half a million for Pittsburgh; such, however, has been the recent growth of the city, such are its prospects for the future, that careful consideration has led me to the conclusion that in order to provide such libraries as Pittsburgh should have will require even a larger sum.

I think that Pittsburgh requires a central building, containing a reference and circulating library, also, suitable accommodations for works of art, which I believe its citizens would soon provide; that there should also be added rooms for the meetings of the various learned societies of the city. The experience of New York, Baltimore, and other large cities has proved that a central library should be supplemented by branch libraries. The Free Circulating Library of New York has now four of these; the city of Baltimore has five; they are not extensive structures, but each contains a small supply of the books most in demand, and a reading room, and is operated in connection with the Central Library. Such branches, I think, should be established in the various districts of the city, probably one in Birmingham, another in Temperanceville, another in East Liberty, a fourth in Lawrenceville, perhaps a fifth in the older part of the city. All of these should be thoroughly fireproof, monumental in character and creditable to the city.

To provide these buildings with suitable appliances I offer to expend not less than one million dollars. I propose that their location, erection and management shall be entrusted to a Board of Trustees, composed, ex officio of the Mayor, the Presidents of Select and Common Councils, the President of the Central Board of Education, and a Library Committee of five appointed by the Councils, such as you have done me the honor to appoint to confer with me; to these I should add the names of twelve well known citizens of Allegheny County, who should have power as a body to provide for the reelection of its members at stated times and, also, to fill vacancies in their number.

The libraries to be formally handed over to the city upon their completion, free from lien, in trust, for the purposes specified.

The city to agree to receive and support same at its own proper cost, under the management of the Trustees as above provided.

The city of Baltimore pays $50,000 per annum for the support of its public libraries, established by Mr. Enoch Pratt, who gave one million of dollars for the purpose, but I believe that $40,000 per annum would be sufficient to maintain those of Pittsburgh, and not less than this sum per annum I require the city of Pittsburgh to agree to place at the disposal of the Library Trustees to be expended upon them.

I am clearly of opinion that it is only by the city maintaining its public libraries as it maintains its public schools, that every citizen can be made to feel that he is a joint proprietor of them, and that the public library is for the public as a whole and not for any portion thereof; and I am equally clear that unless a community is willing to maintain public libraries at the public cost, that very little good can be obtained from them. Not to save me further expenditure therefor, but for the best interests of the city, I make it a condition that they shall be properly maintained by the city.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that the generous gift of a free library offered by Andrew Carnegie to the city of Pittsburgh is hereby accepted, in accordance with the letter of said Andrew Carnegie, dated Pittsburgh, February 6, 1890, and which letter forms part of the preamble to this ordinance, and the officers of the city named in said letter are hereby authorized and empowered to act as members of the Board of Trustees, composing the commission therein named, when the same shall have been completed by the appointment of the twelve members to be appointed by the said Andrew Carnegie, and the Library Committee to be appointed under second section of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. That immediately upon the passage of this ordinance and at the first meeting in April of this year and at the organization of Councils every second year thereafter, the Presidents of Councils shall appoint a standing committee of five persons, two of whom shall be members of Select Council, and three of whom shall be members of Common Council, who shall be known as the Library Committee, who are authorized and empowered to act as members of the Board of Trustees in conjunction with the other officials and with the persons named by the said Andrew Carnegie and their successors, and any vacancies occurring in the said Board of Trustees other than those caused by changes of the public officials, shall be filled by a majority of the remaining members of the Board.

SEC. 3. That the libraries as herein provided for, shall be known and designated as the Carnegie Free Libraries of the City of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 4. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 24th day of February, A. D., 1890.

H. P. FORD,
President of Select Council.
G. L. HOLLIDAY,
President of Common Council.

Approved: WM. MCCALLIN,
Mayor.

LETTER NO. 2

PITTSBURGH, *May 6, 1890.*

JOHN S. LAMBIE, ESQ., CHAIRMAN, PITTSBURGH, PA.

DEAR SIR: Three citizens, members of the Library Commission, having resigned, nine only remain. As the city has nine official representatives upon the commission, equality of representation will be secured by leaving unfilled the places of the three resigning members, and this will be done. As the successors of the official representatives of the city are created without participation upon the part of the citizen members, equality will be obtained in this matter, also, by providing that the citizen members should themselves elect their successors.

Hoping that Councils will approve this view and pass an amended ordinance in accordance therewith, and thanking yourself and colleagues for the courtesy shown me during today's conference, I am always,

Very sincerely yours,
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the generous gift of the free libraries offered by Andrew Carnegie to the city of Pittsburgh is hereby accepted, in accordance with the foregoing letters of said Andrew Carnegie, dated Pittsburgh, February 6, 1890, and Pittsburgh, May 6, 1890, respectively, which letters form part of the preamble to this ordinance; and the officers of the city named in said letters are hereby authorized and empowered to act as members of the Board of Trustees composing the Commission therein named, in conjunction with the nine persons heretofore appointed by the said Andrew Carnegie, and the Library Committee appointed under the second section of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. That immediately upon the passage of this ordinance, and at the organization of each Council hereafter, the Presidents of Councils shall appoint a standing committee of five persons, two of whom shall be members of Select Council and three of whom shall be members of Common Council, who shall be known as a Library Committee, authorized and empowered to act as members of the Board of Trustees in conjunction with the other officials and with the persons named by the said Andrew Carnegie and their successors; and any vacancies occurring in said Board of Trustees other than those caused by changes of public officials shall be filled by the majority of such remaining members of the Board who are not public officials.

SEC. 3. That the libraries as herein provided for shall be known and designated as the Carnegie Free Libraries of the City of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 4. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 26th day of May, A. D., 1890.

H. P. FORD,
President of Select Council.
G. L. HOLLIDAY,
President of Common Council.

Approved: H. I. GOURLEY,
Mayor.

When Select and Common Councils were abolished under a new city charter adopted May 11, 1911, and were replaced by one body, the City Council, the following decree was passed in Common Pleas Court of Allegheny County, February 10, 1912, making the proper provision for the city members on the Library Board, as follows:

That the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is entitled to have nine representatives on the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Free Library of the city of Pittsburgh, and that said nine representatives on said Board of Trustees shall be ex officio members of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute of the city of Pittsburgh; and that the nine representatives of the said city entitled to be Trustees as aforesaid are and shall be the persons who now or hereafter may hold the following official positions in said city of Pittsburgh, viz.: the Mayor, the President of Council, the members of the Library Committee of Council, not exceeding six in number, and the President of the Board of Public Education of the city of Pittsburgh.

LETTER OF MR. CARNEGIE ESTABLISHING THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE[1]

THE CARNEGIE STEEL CO., GENERAL OFFICES,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 2, 1896.

GENTLEMEN: Simultaneously with the annual appropriation of the city for the support of the Public Library, there will be deposited to the credit of your Treasurer, from my estate in perpetuity each year, the sum of $50,000. This sum is to be used for the purposes of the Art Galleries and Museum in the manner which to you may seem best calculated to render these institutions most useful for the general public.

There is only one provision which I beg you to regard, viz.: That there be purchased each year two or more pictures by American artists exhibited in that year, preferably in the Carnegie Art Gallery. These pictures to be chosen by a two-thirds majority vote of the Trustees and hung upon the walls of the Art Gallery permanently, year after year, adjoining each other, the year of purchase being conspicuously marked upon them, the object being to secure a chronological display of American Art from this time forth, as shown by these pictures. Should the Trustees fail to find satisfactory pictures from among these exhibits in any year in the Carnegie Gallery, they are authorized to select from other galleries.

Should extensions of the building be found necessary at any future time, and the Trustees not be enabled by any other means to secure necessary funds for such extensions, they are authorized to reduce their expenditures from the fund for a series of years, in order to pay for these.

I make no further restrictions, believing that the funds will be most beneficially administered by you and your successors for all time, by leaving the Board of Trustees entirely free. The Trustees will always be citizens of this community, and therefore most zealous to serve it well, especially remembering that the fund is intended to benefit the masses of the people.

Very truly yours,
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

DEED OF TRUST

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That I, ANDREW CARNEGIE, of the city of New York, State of New York, do hereby declare and provide as follows:

WHEREAS, by a letter of mine dated February 6, 1890, and addressed to the Mayor and Councils of Pittsburgh, I offered, out of my own resources, to erect and provide suitable buildings for a library, as also for works of art, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, in which I made it a condition that

[1] The original title chosen by the Trustees was "The Carnegie Fine Arts and Museum Collection Fund." Afterwards, on April 20, 1898, with the consent of Mr. Carnegie, the Board changed its title to "The Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute."

the city of Pittsburgh should annually hereafter provide, at least, $40,000 to maintain the said buildings, and branches thereof, to be paid annually to the Board of Trustees of the said library buildings, which said offer of mine was duly accepted by the city of Pittsburgh, by an ordinance approved May 31, 1890, and of record in Ordinance Book, Vol. 7, page 422; see, also, Municipal Record of 1890–91, page 233; and,

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees appointed in pursuance of my offer and the acceptance thereof by the city is known as the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and is composed of eighteen members, nine being official representatives of the city of Pittsburgh, and nine being appointees of my own, with power of succession; and,

WHEREAS, the Central Library Building was located, and has been completed at Schenley Park, in the city of Pittsburgh, and the same has been dedicated and delivered to the city of Pittsburgh, under the trusts provided in my letters and the ordinance accepting the same; and,

WHEREAS, I have for some time purposed, and have heretofore declared such intent, to devote in addition to the money for the erection of the said buildings, yearly, and each year hereafter during my life-time, and thereafter in some appropriate manner at my election by my will, annually, the sum of $50,000 for the purpose of an Art Gallery and Museum in the said Carnegie Library Building, located as aforesaid; and,

WHEREAS, after due consideration, I am satisfied that the best interests of the people of the city of Pittsburgh will be subserved, and the greatest good done, by the appointment of a new Board of Trustees, to be called the Trustees of the Carnegie Fine Arts and Museum Collection Fund, to which Board shall be annually paid the sum of $50,000 hereinbefore specified, and the powers of which Board shall be restricted to the Fine Arts and Museum Collection;

NOW, I DO HEREBY, THEREFORE, PROMISE AND DECLARE as follows:

First. That I will annually hereafter, and upon the annual payment to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh of the sum of $40,000, or more, by the city of Pittsburgh, for the support of the said Carnegie Library Building, pay to the Treasurer of the said Carnegie Fine Arts and Museum Collection Fund, the sum of $50,000, as above provided.

Second. This sum of $50,000, so to be paid annually, shall be used for the purpose of an Art Gallery and Museum, in the said Central Carnegie Library Building, at Schenley Park, and in the manner which to said new Board of Trustees may seem best calculated to render the said Art Galleries and Museum most beneficial for the general public, subject, however, to the following provisions, viz.:

That there be purchased each year two or more pictures by American artists, exhibited in that year, preferably in the Carnegie Art Gallery. These pictures shall be chosen by a two-thirds majority vote of the said new Board of Trustees, and hung upon the walls of the Art Gallery permanently, year after year, adjoining each other, and the year of the purchase shall be conspicuously marked

upon each. My object in so providing is to secure a chronological display of American art, from this time forthwith, as shown by these pictures.

Should the Trustees fail to find satisfactory pictures from among those exhibited in any year in the Carnegie Galleries, they are authorized to select from some other gallery or galleries or private collection, or elsewhere.

The new Board of Trustees hereby appointed and its successors shall always be the owner of all pictures and other things purchased with fund hereby provided.

Third. Should extensions to the buildings for the purpose of the Museum or Art Galleries be found necessary at any future time, and the new Board of Trustees are not enabled by any other means to secure necessary funds for such extension, they are authorized to reduce their expenditures from the said annual sum of $50,000 per year for a series of years, in order to pay for the extensions.

Fourth. I make no further restrictions upon the expenditure of the said annual sum of $50,000, believing that the funds will be most beneficially administered by the said new Board of Trustees, and its successors; but I desire them to especially remember that the said fund is intended to benefit the masses of the people, and shall be so expended by them for that purpose.

Fifth. The said new Board of Trustees, to be called the Trustees of the Carnegie Fine Arts and Museum Collection Fund, shall be composed of thirty-six members, and the said Board is now and here constituted as follows:

All the members of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library, as the said Board may from time to time be composed, shall be ex officio members of the new Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Fine Arts and Museum Collection Fund.

In addition, the said new Board shall be composed of eighteen other members, and the first eighteen I do now nominate and appoint as follows:

The Rev. Wm. J. Holland, Chas. C. Mellor, John A. Brashear, John Caldwell, Prof. Gustave Guttenberg, Wm. McConway, Rev. A. A. Lambing, Christopher L. Magee, David T. Watson, Albert J. Barr, John W. Beatty, Josiah Cohen, Jos. R. Woodwell, E. M. Bigelow, A. S. Wall, Henry Phipps, Jr., Samuel H. Church, and T. M. Carnegie, all of the County of Allegheny in the State of Pennsylvania.

The eighteen members thus appointed by me shall have the power to fill all vacancies in such appropriate manner as they may by By-Laws provide, and for the filling of such vacancies no one else may vote, except the survivors of the said eighteen members named by me and their successors duly chosen and appointed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, dated the 2d day of March, A. D., 1896.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Witness:
W. C. CARNEGIE,
F. M. CARNEGIE.

LETTER FROM MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE FOUNDING THE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

PITTSBURGH, PA.,
November 15, 1900.

HONORED SIR:

I learn with deep interest that the Central Board of Education had asked the city of Pittsburgh for $100,000 to begin a Technical School, no doubt to obtain for the bright youth of the High School the essential advantages which technical education in our day affords.

For many years I have nursed the pleasing thought that I might be the fortunate giver of a Technical Institute to our city fashioned upon the best models, for I know of no institution which Pittsburgh, as an industrial centre, so much needs. I postponed moving in the matter because I wished the Carnegie Institute to be fairly launched upon its new development before drawing the attention of Pittsburgh to the Technical Institute. The action of the Educational Board, however, impels me to step forward now and ask that I may be allowed to do what I have long wished to do for Pittsburgh.

I have given much attention to technical schools both in the United States and Great Britain during the past few years. The work now being done by the Technical Institute in Boston and Worcester, the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, the Armour Institute in Chicago, is most encouraging.

In Great Britain the Keithley Institute and the Halifax Institute, which I visited in September last, to distribute the prizes to the students, gave me quite a surprise; nearly one-half of the 1,100 students in the former, and fully one-half of the 1,400 in the latter were young men and women, workers during the day, improving themselves in various studies pertaining to their crafts in the evening classes of these institutions. I told these students that this impressed me more than any other. I recalled an essay written by my grandfather to Cobbett's *Register*, which that great man pronounced the most valuable communication ever published in the *Register*. It was entitled "Handication versus Headication"; in that article my grandfather thanked God that in his youth he had learned to make and mend shoes.

It is really astonishing how many of the world's foremost men have begun as manual laborers. The greatest of all, Shakespeare, was a woolcarder; Burns, a plowman; Columbus, a sailor; Hannibal, a blacksmith; Lincoln, a rail-splitter; Grant, a tanner. I know of no better foundation from which to ascend than manual labor in youth. We have two notable examples of this in our own community whose fame is worldwide: George Westinghouse was a mechanic; Prof. Brashear, a millwright.

I believe that a first class technical school, probably as large as that of Worcester, would develop latent talent around us to such extent as to surprise the most sanguine.

If the city of Pittsburgh will furnish a site, which I hope will be of ample size for future extensions, I shall be delighted to provide the money for such a school, taking care to provide room for additions to the buildings, to meet the certain growth of Pittsburgh. I would endow it with $1,000,000 five per cent gold bonds, yielding a revenue of $50,000 per year.

The rare ability with which the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute have managed it, and the results which have so surprised and gratified me, naturally lead me to beg these gentlemen to take charge of the Technical Institute and its endowment. I had only to plead that their increased labors were for the good of Pittsburgh, to be assured by everyone I have so far had an opportunity of consulting, that they would gladly assume the enlarged responsibility. I propose, therefore, Mr. Mayor, to include the Technical School with the Institute, and have therefore made its endowment equal to the latter.

There are many questions to decide, involving investigation, careful study and much labor; among these, whether fees should be charged, as at the Armour, Drexel, Worcester and Boston Institutes, and in fact I might say all the technical schools, or whether we can take a new departure and arrange that the students of the High School, for instance, should have the doors of the Technical School open to them free. This and many other questions must be left to the Commission. But I am in a position to assure you that the Commission is prepared to face the problem, and that my heart is in the work.

Very respectfully yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Mayor Diehl transmitted the letter to the City Councils in the following communication.

PITTSBURGH, *November 26, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit to your honorable bodies a communication received from the hands of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, under date of November 15, 1900. In this letter Mr. Carnegie proposes that if the city of Pittsburgh will furnish a suitable site, he will provide all the money for a polytechnical institute. He will also endow it with $1,000,000 five per cent gold bonds yielding a revenue of $50,000 a year. The management of the school and its endowment, Mr. Carnegie desires, should be undertaken by the Board of Trustees now having charge of the Carnegie Institute comprising the library, art gallery, museum and music hall. The proposition of Mr. Carnegie is hereby submitted for such action as Councils may deem proper.

In this connection I desire to say that the offer of Mr. Carnegie is one the value of which is beyond measure. We have continually before us the evidence of the great good that has been and is being accomplished by the generous gift he has already made to this city, the Carnegie Institute. The means of enjoying art, music, science and literature, with their educating influences, have been brought within reach of every citizen of Pittsburgh. They have been a great

benefit to the present generation and it is beyond question that they will exert a powerful and beneficent influence over the generations to come.

A polytechnical institute, such as Mr. Carnegie proposes to establish in Pittsburgh, will be of unbounded benefit. To a manufacturing center such as this its worth can not be estimated. The Central Board of Education has recognized the need of such an institute and the magnificent proposition of Mr. Carnegie places within reach of the city at a bound what it would take a long time to obtain by the ordinary method of providing for the cost in the tax rate. Mr. Carnegie's only condition is that the city provide a suitable site with ample room for future extension to meet the certain growth of Pittsburgh. I trust Councils will accept this splendid gift.

Respectfully yours,
W. J. DIEHL,
Mayor.

The above letters, together with the following, were formally presented to the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute at their meeting on December 18, 1900.

PITTSBURGH, PA., *December 13, 1900.*

MY DEAR MR. CARNEGIE:

I have called a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute for next Tuesday afternoon at 3:30, for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps towards putting in operation your proposition to establish a technical school. You may have some ideas of your own as to its foundation or character or scope, and if so, we will be, of course, very glad indeed to receive them in time for presentation to the Board.

I think also there should appear on the records a letter from you stating specifically that you place under the control of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute the establishment and management of the Technical School. This for the purpose of showing the authority of the Board in the matter.

Please let me hear from you prior to Tuesday.

Very truly yours,
W. N. FREW, *President,*
Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute.

NEW YORK, *15th December, 1900.*

PRESIDENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES, CARNEGIE INSTITUTE.

DEAR MR. FREW: I hereby place the Technical School under your commission, glad indeed that I am privileged to do this, after having received assurance that your Board was willing to undertake the great responsibility involved. But I knew that you would do this; we are all for Pittsburgh, now and forever, and it is Pittsburgh which is to benefit by this new institution. I know from

the past management of the Board that it is in the best possible hands. Thank them once again.

Very truly yours,
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Whereupon it was—

RESOLVED, That this Board of Trustees does hereby accept the charge of the new Technical School referred to in the foregoing correspondence; and the Secretary is requested to inform Mr. Carnegie to that effect.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That the President and Secretary be requested to send to the Mayor of Pittsburgh, a certified copy of the letter from Mr. Carnegie to Mr. Frew, dated December 15, 1900, placing the new Technical School in charge of this Board.

WHEN THE WOMEN'S SCHOOL WAS NAMED AFTER MR. CARNEGIE'S MOTHER

FERNANDINA, FLORIDA,
January 22, 1906.

DEAR MR. CHURCH: The tribute to my mother is exquisitely fine and one she would have rejoiced in receiving. The interest she took in women wherever we lived was extraordinary. She became the sage of the neighborhood and was constantly in demand in times of trouble by the neighbors.

I am delighted with the action of the Trustees. Please say to one and all that I am deeply touched by this remembrance of one to whom I owe everything that a wise mother ever gave to a son who adored her.

Always yours,
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Margaret *Morrison* Carnegie would perhaps be advisable to distinguish her from our daughter and from Mrs. Margaret Thaw Carnegie.

The school was thereupon named the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women.

EXTENSION OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

HOT SPRINGS, VIRGINIA,
March 24, 1906.

WM. N. FREW, ESQ., *President.*

DEAR SIR: After conferring with the committee here, Messrs. Buffington, Brashear and Hamerschlag, I am convinced the Technical School has taken root and that we can safely extend it. I have said to the committee that I will give half a million dollars more for extensions, additions and equipment as may

be needed. This should increase capacity about one-half. I congratulate you all of the committee, and especially do I congratulate Pittsburgh upon the thirst for instruction shown by thousands of her youth of both sexes.

The needed new building for the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Girls will, I am informed, be provided from the additional grant just given, the committee being impressed with the importance of this work. It is sure to yield a rich harvest.

Truly yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

P. S. I have ordered the two million dollars endowment to be sent to you in first five per cent United States Steel Bonds. They are good.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

INCREASE OF ENDOWMENT—CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

NEW YORK.

(The letter is not dated, but it was probably written April 2, 1907)

TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE.

GENTLEMEN: There will be sent you four millions of United States Steel Corporation five per cent bonds, which doubles the present endowment. In addition, one million cash and one million bonds are subject to your call, the former as needed for further extensions to the Technical Schools, the latter when these are opened to scholars.

The income of $450,000 per annum is to be applied by the Trustees as they deem best to support the Technical Schools, Art Department, Museum, Music Hall, Librarians' School, and such other classes and schools as may be established in connection therewith.

I think the Technical Schools rank first in practical importance, since they chiefly instruct the sons and daughters of workers in the mills and factories, who labor through the day and seek instruction at night. Their success under Dr. Hamerschlag has been phenomenal, and they should and no doubt will receive your unfailing support.

The Art Department should not purchase "old masters," but confine itself to the acquisition of such modern pictures as are thought likely to become "old masters" with time. The Gallery is for the masses of the people primarily, not for the educated few.

The director and teachers of the Technical Schools participate in the pension fund established by me for the advancement of learning, and this should be availed of. Those of the other departments do not. A pension system is therefore to be established for them out of the endowment fund; after the death of the recipient the pension to be continued to the widow in all cases where needed.

I desire gratefully to acknowledge my unpayable indebtedness to yourself and the Trustees for services which have resulted in such complete triumph. My highest hopes will be realized if the future yields such golden harvest as the past.

With renewed thanks,

Gratefully yours,
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

A simple rule would suffice such as some institutes have. Their officials get so much after certain services, or in case of ill health, or in old age.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

GIFT OF $3,500,000 BY MR. CARNEGIE

(From Minutes of Meeting of Board of Trustees, Carnegie Institute, November 30, 1910)

President Frew read certain correspondence between the Committee on Technical Schools and Mr. Carnegie, relative to certain desirable extensions to the schools, to develop them in accordance with the original plan and scope, and showing that Mr. Carnegie, after receiving full information on this subject, has made a further gift to this Board of Trustees of $3,500,000, of which $1,500,000 was for extensions and improvements, and the balance, $2,000,000, in five per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, for endowment. Mr. Carnegie expressed a desire that publication of the fact of this gift should be made on November 25, 1910, his seventy-fifth birthday, in order that it might come as a birthday gift to the people of Pittsburgh. Whereupon the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, that the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute gratefully accept the generous gift of $3,500,000 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, marking his seventy-fifth birthday, said sum to be applied as follows: $1,500,000 for new construction of the Technical Schools, and $2,000,000 in five per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation (of the market value of $2,300,000), as an addition to the endowment fund to provide for the increased enrollment of the Technical Schools.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That the Trustees, in undertaking to promote the noble purposes provided for in this splendid gift, assure Mr. Carnegie of their profound appreciation of his continued generosity and loving thought, in the development of the Carnegie Institute, and express their sincere wishes for the long life and happiness of himself and his family.

LETTER FROM MR. CARNEGIE

(From Minutes of Meeting of Board of Trustees, Carnegie Institute, February 10, 1911)

2 East 91st Street, New York,
January 19, 1911.

President, Board of Trustees,
Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

Dear Mr. Frew: I should like to hav the views of the Trustees as to what features of the Institute could be wisely still further developt; which is suffering most for lack of more means at the disposal of the Directors. I had better put it in this form to you all—If the Institute had fifty or a hundred thousand dollars yearly more income, what would it do with it, and in what amounts would it be distributed and for what reasons?

Is there any new department that would add to its usefulness? I shall be very glad to hav the views of yourself and the Trustees on this matter.

Very truly yours,
Andrew Carnegie.

After the reading of the above letter, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that Mr. Andrew Carnegie's letter of January 19, 1911, be referred to a special committee consisting of the President of the Board, the chairmen of the committees, and the directors of the departments of the Carnegie Institute, with instructions to make report of their recommendations at a future meeting of the Board.

The committee thus appointed to make an investigation of all departments, presented its report with recommendations to the Board on April 11, 1911.

Whereupon, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that, in answer to Mr. Carnegie's kind and thoughtful letter of January 19, 1911, the Board of Trustees makes the following response:

1. The Board does not think the creation of a new department is expedient at the present time.

2. The present needs of the Technical Schools seem to be well taken care of through Mr. Carnegie's generous endowments.

3. The Board therefore believes that it can wisely use one hundred thousand dollars additional income in carrying forward and extending the work of the Museum and Fine Arts departments, both of which are now cramped in their legitimate activities for want of funds.

4. The Board takes the liberty of transmitting to Mr. Carnegie the reports of the Directors of the Museum and Fine Arts departments, in order to ac-

quaint him with the ultimate scope and purpose of these departments, and the cost of developing them accordingly. It also transmits the letter of the Director of the Technical Schools on the same subject.

FURTHER GIFT FROM MR. CARNEGIE OF $1,000,000 TO THE CARNEGIE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

(From Minutes of Meeting of Board of Trustees, Carnegie Institute, February 19, 1912)

The President presented the following correspondence, concerning a further gift of $1,000,000 from Mr. Carnegie for the Technical Schools, which was on motion ordered to be spread upon the minutes:

January 26, 1912.

DEAR CHIEF HAMERSCHLAG: When do you expect to take in the additional students in the new quarters now building and how many?

I wish to know when the funds promist will be needed.

Hope all goes well with you and yours.

Yours ever,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

January 31, 1912.

MY DEAR MR. CARNEGIE: Your letter of January 26, 1912, has just been received.

In reply to your inquiry, we have enrolled this year over twenty-four hundred students. This includes more than two hundred new students whom we admitted for the present school year beginning September 1, and they and their teachers are making excellent progress. We did this even though we were much overcrowded.

When the buildings are completed, additional students will be admitted until a total of three thousand is reached. Next September at least two hundred more can be accommodated, and as each building is ready for occupancy making more and more space available, the number will be increased. In the meantime, we are having great difficulty keeping down our registration figures for the balance of this year; so many eager and earnest applicants present themselves daily.

Some time ago, the Committee on Technical Schools of the Board of Trustees, appointed Mr. Charles L. Taylor to see you with reference to making available a part of the promised endowment, so that the expense of maintenance for the new students enrolled might be available for the present fiscal year. If one million dollars in bonds were made available to date from September 1, 1911, another million ought to be available at the end of this year; we would then be in a position to increase our enrollment to three thousand. . . .

Yours affectionately,

ARTHUR A. HAMERSCHLAG.

NEW YORK, *February 5, 1912.*

DEAR MR. HAMERSCHLAG: Yours of January 31 received. Delited to get your report.

I have instructed Mr. Franks to send the million dollars, dating from September 1, 1911.

Yours very truly,
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

INCORPORATION OF CARNEGIE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

And now, to wit, this 17th day of April, 1912, the application of the Carnegie Institute of Technology of Pittsburgh, Pa., having been presented to the College and University Council of Pennsylvania, and having been duly considered, the said College and University Council finds that the amount of assets, the courses of instruction and the composition of the faculty for each of the proposed courses in pure and applied science and the arts, are satisfactory; and that if the standard of admission to the proposed four year courses is interpreted to mean a standard four year High School course or its full equivalent, the standard of admission is likewise sufficient to justify the exercise of the power and privilege to confer degrees. The Council further finds, that with this proviso as to standards of admission, the educational needs of the commonwealth are likely to be met and greatly benefited by the granting of said application. The College and University Council therefore approves the petition, and respectfully recommends to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County to make a final decree, granting the request of the Carnegie Institute of Technology for the right and power to grant the degrees named in its petition.

JAMES D. MOFFAT,
Vice President, College and University Council.

Attest: NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER,
Secretary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.
April Term, 1912

In Re Application for Charter of
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 2319, Docket C
Final Decree

And now, to wit, April 20, 1912, it appearing to the court, that a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation was duly forwarded to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the application for charter heard and considered by the University Council, and that said certified copy of the certificate of incorporation has been duly returned to the court, with the endorsement thereon

of the findings of said University Council, its approval of said certificate and its recommendation that the application of the petitioners be granted,

Now, THEREFORE, after giving consideration to the findings of said Council and guided by its recommendation, the court is satisfied with the propriety of said application, in view of all the facts, and approves the same, and it is now ordered and decreed, that upon the recording of said certificate, with the recommendation of said Council and a copy of this order, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, etc., of Allegheny County, Pa., the subscribers thereto and their associates and successors shall be a corporation, for the purpose and upon the terms therein stated, and henceforth the persons named therein and subscribing the same, and their associates and successors, shall be a corporation by the name therein given, with power to confer degrees in accordance with the recommendation of said University Council.

[SEAL.]

By the Court,
THOMAS D. CARNAHAN,
Judge.

WILLIAM B. KIRKER,
PM

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(From Minutes of Meeting of Board of Trustees, Carnegie Institute, January 14, 1915)

The President stated that Mr. Carnegie had authorized the payment of new funds to the Carnegie Institute of Technology, in a letter addressed to the Carnegie Corporation of New York, under date of December 8, 1913, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The Carnegie Institute of Technology is to increas its student body of 200 per year for three years, 150 boys and 50 girls. Mr. Hamerschlag's close estimate of the amount required for bildings and equipment is about $400,000 for each 200 students, and for endowment purposes a sum producing $25,000 annually.

If the cost of the bilding and equipment should exceed the sum of Mr. Hamerschlag's estimate, it should be paid.

Will you pleas submit this matter to your Executive Committee for favorable action at your earliest opportunity.

Very truly yours,
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The President further stated that, upon the receipt of this letter, the Carnegie Corporation of New York had adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the Treasurer be and he hereby is authorized to make the following payment:

Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., four hundred thousand dollars ($400,000) in sums as needed to cover the cost of erecting buildings and purchasing equipment, as work progresses. Action on the additional endowment made necessary by these extensions, to be taken when needed.

The following letters on the subject were thereupon read, and ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the meeting:

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT. PITTSBURGH, PA., *November 20, 1914.*

MR. R. A. FRANKS, *Treasurer,*
CARNEGIE CORPORATION,
576 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

DEAR MR. FRANKS: My understanding of the latest grant of money to the Technical Schools is as follows:

We are to receive $400,000 a year during 1914, 1915 and 1916 calendar years respectively, for building purposes, and $25,000 for each of those three years for endowment, with the understanding that we shall add two hundred new students each year for three years. Is this correct, and are the funds available according to our needs?

Sincerely yours,
S. H. CHURCH,
President.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
576 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

November 25, 1914.

MR. S. H. CHURCH, *President,*
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MY DEAR MR. CHURCH: I am in receipt of yours of the 20th instant.

Your understanding of the last grant made by the Carnegie Corporation for the Carnegie Institute of Technology seems to be correct.

The sum of $400,000 a year is available for building purposes during 1914, 1915 and 1916, and $25,000 additional endowment for each of these three years; both grants being conditional on an increase of 200 in the student body each year for three years.

The building fund will be paid in instalments as required to make payments on account of new construction. Arrangements for payment of the endowment will be made later, when it is needed.

Yours very truly,
R. A. FRANKS,
Treasurer.

WAR WORK OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

March 12, 1918.

MR. JAMES BERTRAM, *Secretary,*
CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK,
576 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

MY DEAR SIR: I think it proper to explain to the members of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, that in making use of the last grant of $400,000 for a building fund for the expansion of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, we have undertaken to go forward with a portion of the construction which, while a part of the original plan, would not have been erected at this time, but for the fact that the United States Government has chosen our school as an Officers Reserve Training School, and has also requested us to arrange immediately to take on a succession of classes of officers and men from the United States Army, for intensive training in the construction and operation of aeroplanes, instruction in telegraphy and wireless telegraphy, in blacksmithing, coppersmithing, and in various other departments of training, in order to fit them in the briefest possible time for special service in the war. There are at this moment almost one thousand officers and private soldiers in attendance at our school, and we have been notified that this assignment will be increased in number from time to time.

In addition to putting up buildings or parts of buildings which are called for by the original plan, and which are now being provided in response to this war emergency, we find that the necessity for taking care of the work which has been assigned to us by the government, has required us to provide certain building facilities which were not contemplated in the original scheme, but which nevertheless are imperatively necessary in adapting the school to the requirements of this new situation. While some part of this expenditure, however, has been controlled by the war emergency, it seems clear that the facilities thus provided, are going to become a part of the permanent building structure of our school in the larger field of instruction which will follow the war. For example, we have expended $55,500 for the Langley Laboratory of Aeronautics, a department which was not contemplated in the original scheme but which will undoubtedly become a useful part of our regular curriculum. The assignment of military students to the school has also required the construction of troop dormitories at a cost of $80,500, and there have been incidental expenses due to superintendence and architect's advice which are roughly estimated at $15,000. The amounts given are the only expenditures thus far incurred for building construction which were not a part of our original plan. Up to the present time, the only immediate expenditure connected with the original plan has been for an extension to the Applied Industries Dining Hall, costing $58,500 and about $18,000 for superintendence and architect's fees. If the war should be prolonged, there will doubtless be other expenditures for

buildings and equipment which will no doubt all become parts of the permanent plan, as put up from time to time.

The papers which show the relation of this intensive military instruction to the wishes of the government, comprise a large batch of letters and telegrams between the officers of the school and the authorities at Washington with which I will not burden your files. The choice of our institution for this purpose was initiated in verbal conversations between Dr. A. A. Hamerschlag, then Director, but now President of Carnegie Institute of Technology, and officers of the government at Washington, and these conversations were followed by the letters and telegrams I have referred to and which consist mainly of advices from the government that they are forwarding to the schools assignments of officers, and men in groups running from one hundred to five hundred persons, and stating the nature of the instruction required, and it was these assignments of men for specific instruction which obliged us to provide immediately buildings and facilities enabling us to do the work. I am, however, enclosing copies of about a dozen letters, telegrams and contracts for your general information, which will show the nature of the whole correspondence on this subject.

For your further information, I am enclosing a letter addressed to me by Mr. A. W. Tarbell, Acting President of the school, together with the statement therein referred to, which will give you in detail the expenditures growing out of this war work up to the present time.

I would also take this opportunity of saying that the total deficit for the operation of the schools for the fiscal year, April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918, caused by loss of student fees, through enlistment of students, and the increased cost of operation, has been found to be $66,229.67, of which $36,000 was appropriated by the Carnegie Corporation of New York at its meeting on November 7, 1917, leaving $30,229.67 to be appropriated.

Very truly yours,

S. H. Church,
President.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION
OF WASHINGTON

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

FOUNDED 1902

To encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner investigation, research, and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind.

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTION

The ideals and the ideas which led to the establishment of the Carnegie Institution of Washington resulted in definite proposals near the end of the first year of the twentieth century. The founder and a number of his friends, who became Trustees of the enterprise, agreed on the general features of a plan, and the detailed specifications and development rapidly followed. [1]The first formal meeting of the incorporators of the proposed institution was held January 4, 1902, and articles of incorporation in conformity with the laws of the District of Columbia were filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds on the same day. The name designated for the establishment in the first of these articles of incorporation was Carnegie Institution. At this first meeting, also, twenty-seven Trustees were elected to administer the affairs of the Institution. Of this body five, namely, the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the President of the National Academy of Sciences, were designated as ex officio members. The first meeting of these Trustees was held January 29, 1902, when the founder's deed of trust conveying the original endowment was received, when a code of by-laws was adopted, a formal organization under the title Board of Trustees effected, and the first President of the Institution, Daniel C. Gilman, elected. During the following year some questions arose as to the adequacy

[1] This and the two paragraphs following are quoted from the report of the President of the Institution for the year 1911.

of the original act of incorporation under the laws of the District of Columbia, and at the stated meeting of the Board of Trustees held December 8, 1903, it was decided to apply to Congress for a more comprehensive charter. Accordingly, new articles of incorporation were granted by the Fifty-eighth Congress in, "An Act to Incorporate the Carnegie Institution of Washington," approved April 28, 1904. By the terms of these new articles, the scope and limitations of the Institution are clearly defined, no members of the Board of Trustees are such ex officio, and the corporate title is changed from Carnegie Institution to Carnegie Institution of Washington. At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees held May 18, 1904, the formal steps essential to transition from the original to the present corporate organization were taken and ratified. At the stated meeting of the Board of Trustees held December 13, 1904, new by-laws, since unchanged except for minor amendments, were adopted. The first article of these by-laws specifies that "the Board of Trustees shall consist of twenty-four members, with power to increase its membership to not more than twenty-seven members, and that Trustees shall hold office continuously and not for a stated term."

In the meantime, while the foundations of the organization were being laid, the Trustees, the Executive Committee, and numerous advisory committees were actively engaged in devising ways and means to carry out the comprehensive provisions of the trust. The amount of work of this kind accomplished during the first three years of the existence of the Institution appears truly surprising in view of the novelty of the enterprise and in view of the great diversity of expert opinion with respect to many fundamental and to most subsidiary questions which had to be considered. Special credit should be given in this connection to the unselfish labors of the advisory committees; for, although their recommendations contemplated aggregate annual expenditures far in excess of available income, their deliberations helped in a signal manner to fix attention on practicable projects and on conditions essential to effective research.

In the meantime, also, the actual expenditures under this in-

come rose rapidly from (using round numbers) $32,000 in 1902 to $512,000 in 1904, reaching an amount of $702,000 in 1907, a maximum of $769,000 in 1909, and a total of $4,791,000 by the end of the year 1910. It is an interesting circumstance, likewise, worthy of special study at some later date, that along with this rapid growth of the work proper to the Institution there arose equally rapidly a wave of excessive popular expectations as to the possibilities of the new establishment, and especially as to the extent and the capacity of its income. No vagaries of fiction could surpass the realities of the unrealizable ideals and of the dreams of avarice developed in this wave, which culminated in 1905–06 and is only now slowly subsiding.

Three principal agencies to forward the objects of the Institution were developed early in the decade in question. The first of these involved the formation of departments of research, within the Institution itself, to attack larger problems requiring collaboration of several investigators, special equipment, and continuous effort. The second provides means whereby individuals may undertake and carry to completion investigations not less important but requiring less collaboration and less special equipment. The third agency, namely, a division devoted to the editing and printing of books, aims to provide adequate publication of the results of research coming from the first two agencies, and to a limited extent, also, for worthy works not likely to be published under other auspices. Twelve of the larger departments of research referred to have been thus far established. These, in the order of their authorization as shown by the dates assigned, are the following:

Department of Experimental Evolution	December,	1903
Department of Marine Biology	December,	1903
Department of Historical Research	December,	1903
Department of Economics and Sociology[1]	January,	1904
Department of Terrestrial Magnetism	April,	1904

[1] This department was discontinued by resolution of the Board of Trustees, at their meeting of December 10, 1916. See report of the President for the year ending October 31, 1917.

Mount Wilson Observatory	December,	1904
Geophysical Laboratory	December,	1905
Department of Botanical Research	December,	1905
Nutrition Laboratory	December,	1906
Department of Meridian Astrometry	March,	1907
Department of Embryology	December,	1914
Eugenics Record Office	December,	1917

Along with these larger divisions of the research work proper, there may be not improperly classed, for the present purposes of historical summary, the divisions of administration and publication, for they also have made many researches, in order to meet the requirements of their complex relations with the departments, with research associates, with collaborators, and with a host of correspondents. Originally evolved as part of the work of administration, the editorial and publication work grew to such necessary proportions, that it was given a separate existence, under the title "Division of Publication," in July, 1909.

Of the work carried on by these departments and divisions, and by the numerous associates and collaborators, only a few statistical items may be indicated here. For details concerning the evolution of these various branches of the Institution, reference must be made to the annual reports published in the Year Book and to the Descriptive Pamphlet cited below. In an appendix to the Year Book for 1911 there was published a complete list of the names of Trustees, members of departmental staffs, associates, collaborators, and of all other persons who had been connected with the Institution up to that date. If this list were extended to the present time, it would include the names of about two thousand individuals, who have participated in the work already accomplished and that now under way. A complete list of the fields of research, to which contributions have been made under the auspices of the Institution, would include a plurality of the fields ranging alphabetically from archeology and astronomy through law, linguistics, and literature up to thermodynamics and zoology. Researches of one kind or another have been carried on in nearly every country, and the publications of the Institution have been placed in nearly all of the leading libraries

of the world, and especially in those of colleges, universities and learned societies. Up to date, these publications have been issued under 253 different titles and in 368 separate volumes. Somewhat more than a total of 100,000 printed pages are comprised in these publications. They have been distributed chiefly by gifts to libraries and to authors, but they are disseminated to a noteworthy extent, also, by sales to the increasing number of individuals and establishments preferring to acquire books by purchase.

In addition to the works which have been published directly by the Institution, some thousands of papers, giving results of investigations made under its direct or indirect auspices, have appeared in current journals, in proceedings of societies, and in other contemporary media, as shown by the bibliographies of such contributions published annually in the Year Books. For the larger undertakings in research, two astronomical observatories, seven laboratories, and a nonmagnetic ship have been provided, and a total inventory of property under this head includes more than sixty buildings, ten vessels, and fifteen parcels of land. A few of the buildings and the nonmagnetic ship, *Carnegie*, are shown in the accompanying illustrations. A considerable aggregate of property in apparatus and equipment has been provided, also, by grants to individual investigators who have been connected mostly with colleges and universities. As shown by the data of the financial section given below, the total of funds appropriated for expenditure by the Institution to October 31, 1918, the end of the last fiscal year, is $15,459,944.45. Of this amount, $3,063,698.74 are represented in land, buildings, equipments, and publications in stock; $744,045.12 have paid the costs of administration and miscellaneous expenses incident thereto; $688,412.45 have been spent in the work of publications; and $9,640,307.83 have been applied directly to the prosecution of research.

SOURCES OF HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION

It is a somewhat disturbing but generally correct induction that the salient events which make up the history of any novel establishment are rarely clearly visualized by contemporary observers. Even those who are responsible for and participate in these events may not be able to distinguish what is essential from what is adventitious in the complexity of relations and interrelations which speedily follow the foundation and the development of such an establishment. The novelty of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the rapidity of its growth, and the widely spread interest in its affairs, along with excessive romantic and necromantic popular estimates of its functions and capacities, render the present an unfavorable time for an attempt at its history even if space were available for this purpose. It is proposed therefore, only to indicate the principal sources, published and unpublished, of that history, to cite some of its more important dates and events, and to state the facts and the figures essential to enable one to formulate a correct idea of the present status of the Institution, as well as an intelligent estimate of the extent to which it has justified the ideals of its founder, the efforts of its Trustees, and the expectations of contemporaries.

The principal sources of history of the Institution are the following:

1. *The stenographic but unpublished records of the proceedings of the Board of Trustees.* These proceedings have been recorded verbatim by an expert stenographer for every meeting of the Board, and typewritten copies prepared by the stenographer are preserved in the archives of the Institution. These records are voluminous, and they give a complete account of the transactions of the Trustees at their annual and special meetings. Although unpublished, these records can be rendered accessible to any one who may need to consult them.

2. *The printed but unpublished proceedings of the Executive Committee.* Beginning with October, 1905, the proceedings of the Executive Committee have been printed after submission for amendment and correction, in page proof, to the members individ-

The Ship "Carnegie"

Telescope, Carnegie Institution of Washington

GEOPHYSICAL LABORATORY
CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

LABORATORY FOR TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM
CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

ually of the committee. The minutes of this committee made prior to that date are preserved in typewritten form. In addition to these formal records which may be rendered accessible to the historian, a classified collection of the principal resolutions of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee has been printed for the use of the Trustees, of public auditors of the accounts of the Institution, and of the office of administration.

3. *Financial statements.* Beginning with February, 1906, there have been printed monthly financial statements showing the status, for the date, of every principal financial account of the Institution, along with summaries of the receipts and disbursements of the Institution (a) from the beginning of the fiscal year to date and (b) from the foundation of the Institution to date.

4. *Year Books.* These annual volumes aim to give a condensed summary of the work of the Institution for any year. The earlier volumes naturally dealt largely with questions of plan, scope, organization, and development; while the later volumes are devoted chiefly to reports of current progress in the numerous researches carried on under the auspices of the Institution. Roughly speaking, the first six Year Books may be said to cover the formative period, during which a bewildering variety of ideals and no little conflict of opinion were encountered in efforts to secure effective application of the Institution's income. This was a critical period, since it ended with a determination essentially of the vital question whether the Institution should be permitted to assume the initiative in the conduct of its affairs, or whether it should attempt to play the secondary and more difficult rôle of a disbursing agency for other organizations.

Of the numerous theoretical and hence debatable considerations which arose in the earlier years of the Institution, much has been said in the administrative reports of the President from the year 1905 on; more especially in the reports for 1905, 1906, 1915, 1916, and 1917, although time and space have not permitted any but the most summary treatment of the intricate topics discussed. But along with the evolution of appropriate theories for the conduct of a research organization there have been carried on

also numerous experiments in research whose results have always proved instructive with respect to the methods followed and occasionally determinately destructive to them.

In respect to current progress of the investigations undertaken by and promoted by the Institution, the Year Books with their annual bibliographies furnish a nearly complete record. A brief summary of the work accomplished by the Institution up to the year 1910 will be found in the report of the President for that year; and a similar condensed statement covering the first decade of the Institution is given in his report for 1911. An appendix to the Year Book for 1911 contains, also, a complete list of the names of all those who had been officially connected with the Institution up to November 1 of that year.

5. *The Descriptive Pamphlet.* During the first eight years in the history of the Institution, it had no fixed habitation for its office of administration; but at the meeting of the Trustees in December, 1907, it was decided to erect a building which might serve as a central office and permanent home in the City of Washington. In the course of the two following years such a building, since called the Administration Building, was erected on the southeast corner of Sixteenth and P Streets, northwest. This building was dedicated in December, 1909, and there was inaugurated at this time a series of exhibits of the results of the work of the departments of research, the divisions of publication and administration, and the individual research associates of the Institution. As a souvenir of this occasion there was issued a semipopular, illustrated pamphlet descriptive of the plan, scope, and activities of the Institution, together with much historical matter with regard to personnel, laboratories, equipments, and the like. This pamphlet has been revised from time to time, and has now reached its sixth issue. This and the descriptive list of publications (which latter now requires a book of about 170 printed 8vo pages) supply the readiest means thus far attained for replies to continuous inquiries concerning the origin, the development, and the productivities of the Institution.

6. *Correspondence with departments of research and research*

associates. One of the most important sources of historical data concerning the work of the Institution is found in the extensive, but unpublished correspondence with the heads of the departments of research and the research associates of the Institution. This includes the bulk of what may be called the fruitful correspondence of the Institution.

7. *Miscellaneous correspondence.* Although the scope of the Institution is subject to the obvious restrictions of its articles of incorporation and to the obvious limitations of its income, it has been regarded quite generally as a quasi-public establishment. Hence it has carried on an extensive miscellaneous correspondence whose diversity of subject matter is probably unequaled in contemporary experience. In spite of itself the Institution is regarded as an intelligence office of vastly greater capacities than can be realized. As a consequence, most of this correspondence has proved relatively fruitless in the rapid march of events which has thus far been the most striking characteristic of the evolution of the Institution. But to the historian, the psychologist, and the analyst, much of this correspondence will be found to be instructive and some of it luminous, in respect to the growth of ideas appropriate in the promotion of research and in respect to the conduct of an organization whose sole purpose is the advancement of learning.

GIFTS TO THE INSTITUTION

During the relatively short period of its existence, the Institution has received three considerable gifts, which are specially noteworthy by reason of the fact that they have each come without suggestion or solicitation from the Institution. The first of these gifts was made by Mr. John D. Hooker, a manufacturer of Los Angeles, California. He became interested in the work of the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory about the time that the 60-inch reflector, constructed in the instrument shops of the Observatory, was approaching completion. The largest aperture of a telescope completed prior to this time was that of the 40-inch refractor of the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago.

The practicability of securing larger apertures in reflecting telescopes, shown by the success of the 60-inch reflector, encouraged Mr. Hooker to believe that still larger reflectors could be made. He therefore offered to furnish funds sufficient to start the construction of a 100-inch telescope. To this work he contributed about forty-five thousand dollars, but he did not live, unfortunately, to witness the completion of the enterprise. He died May 24, 1911. Much delay resulted in securing a sufficiently perfect disk of glass to warrant the great labor of figuring so large a reflector, and the telescope did not reach substantial completion until near the end of 1917.

Mr. Richard T. Colburn, a man of business of New York City, who died December 9, 1913, made the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the American Association for the Advancement of Science his residuary legatees, and each of these organizations received securities of the appraised value of $85,195. While Mr. Colburn was primarily a man of affairs, interested in many business enterprises, he was also a reflective student of science and of contemporary social progress. He was interested especially in the economic and sociologic aspects of anthropology. He was a well read layman in the modern doctrine of evolution and an optimist with regard to the possibilities of human advancement, which may come from a more general recognition of the principles and of the methods of science. It was this optimism, doubtless, along with his appreciation of those principles and methods, that led him to leave the bulk of his estate for the promotion of research. The design of Mr. Colburn in making these bequests is stated in his own words as follows: "The intent in both cases being to have the revenue applied currently to original research in the physical and psychic demonstrable sciences."

The third gift was made by Mrs. E. H. Harriman, of New York City. It consists of the records and buildings of the Eugenics Record Office, located at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, of a tract of eighty acres of land on which these buildings are located, and securities of the par value of $300,000 yielding an income of

$12,000 per annum. The Eugenics Record Office was established in 1910 under the direction of Professor Charles B. Davenport, Director of the Department of Experimental Evolution. It was originally supported by funds derived from several sources, but mainly from funds furnished by Mrs. Harriman. Under her liberal and judicious patronage it demonstrated a fitness to continue its work on a more permanent basis. Accordingly the tender of Mrs. Harriman was accepted by the Board of Trustees at their meeting of December, 1917. A memorandum concerning the origin and development of this novel establishment is printed in the minutes of the Executive Committee of the Institution, for their meeting of January 11, 1918, and this memorandum is supplemented by the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That in accepting from Mrs. E. H. Harriman her gift of the Eugenics Record Office and the accompanying provision for its maintenance, the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington desire to record their admiration for the philanthropic discernment and the enlightened liberality which have led her to found this altruistic enterprise, and to express their sense of obligation to maintain and to pursue its researches, under the auspices of the Institution for the benefit alike of our contemporaries and of our successors.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT OF THE WORK OF THE INSTITUTION

As indicated in a previous section, work of one kind or another has been carried on under the auspices of the Institution in nearly every country, and on a great number of the islands of the oceanic areas. Thus the work of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism alone, which is making a magnetic survey of the globe, has extended to nearly every country; while ocean voyages of the nonmagnetic ship make up an aggregate of distances traversed, greater than eight times the circumference of the earth. Naturally the pursuit of researches in many localities, in libraries, and in many archives of foreign countries has brought the investigators of the Institution into association with a great number of officials of governments, learned societies, libraries, and other establishments. A gratifying characteristic of this extended

experience is that the work of the Institution has been cordially assisted and promoted at almost every turn. Indeed, it may be said that wherever the work of the Institution is known, it is justly appreciated. To indicate the nature of this appreciation, a single instance may be cited. In 1908–09 there was established at San Luis, Argentina, under the auspices of the Department of Meridian Astrometry of the Institution, a temporary observatory for the purpose of determining precise positions of a large number of stars of the Southern Hemisphere. Work on this arduous astronomical undertaking was begun in April, 1909, and completed about two years later. The party of observers sent from Dudley Observatory to carry on this work was in charge of Professor R. H. Tucker, now of the Lick Observatory, California. Associated with him was a staff of nine other observers. When they finished their work in April, 1911, the citizens of the City of San Luis gave them a dinner to commemorate the occasion, presented a gold medal to Professor Tucker, and signed an address to the Institution and forwarded it to the President under date of April 2, 1911. A translation of this address is given below.

San Luis, *April 2, 1911.*

Dr. R. S. Woodward,
President of the Carnegie Institution,
Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

The City of San Luis has been honored by the installation, at the foot of its mountains, of one of the historic telescopes of the world, for the purpose of recording a chapter in advanced science. The horizon of our Pampa, parting its curtain of clouds, has freely allowed to be pictured the beautiful constellations of its sky.

It is most gratifying to us to recognize the excellence of the work done at the Observatory of San Luis, and its great usefulness for the advancement of astronomy.

The plan of Professor Boss of Albany, Director of the Department of Meridian Astrometry, has been executed with complete efficiency by the staff of the Observatory: Messrs. R. H. Tucker, A. J. Roy, W. B. Varnum, M. L. Zimmer, R. F. Sanford, P. T. Delavan, J. M. Fair, M. I. Roy, L. Z. Mearns, and H. Jenkins.

The Carnegie Institution has in this manner linked the name of San Luis with posterity, and our people, thus distinguished, have expressed their spontaneous feelings towards Prof. R. H. Tucker, by offering him a gold medal and a public banquet on this occasion.

The citizens of San Luis, with these sentiments, send their most cordial greetings to the honored President of that Institution, recognizing its noble mission of stimulating the cultivation of the sciences which most honor the progress of humanity.

ENDOWMENT AND INCOME OF THE INSTITUTION

As shown by the founder's deed of trust, printed in a subsequent section, the original endowment of the Institution was $10,000,000. This endowment was increased in 1907 by an addition of $2,000,000; and it was still further increased by an addition of $10,000,000 in 1911. The total par value of the endowment, therefore, is at present $22,000,000. This yields an annual income in round numbers of $1,100,000.

Not all of this income, however, is available for purposes of research. When the founder made his gift of $10,000,000 in 1911, he imposed the condition that half of the current income therefrom should be set aside annually for a period of ten years. The letter in which this restriction was set forth is an historical document worthy of reproduction here. The economic conditions at the time justified the wisdom of the restriction in question, and subsequent developments have served only to fortify the founder's foresight.

NEW YORK, *January 19, 1911.*

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

So great has been the success of the Institution, that I have decided to increase its resources by adding $10,000,000 of five per cent bonds, value $11,500,000, which will ultimately give you $500,000 a year increased revenue. I stipulate as a condition of this gift, that unless expressly relieved therefrom by me, you shall set apart annually for the next ten years a sum not less than $250,000 in cash each year to be held in a reserve fund as against losses, emergencies, reduction in income, and the diminishing purchasing power of money. This will also give the Board more time to study suggestions submitted to it and avoid the danger of premature action. Better that new ideas should be tested upon a small scale before going deeply into them.

I hope the work at Mount Wilson will be vigorously pushed, because I am so anxious to hear the expected results from it. I should like to be satisfied before I depart, that we are going to repay the old land some part of the debt we owe them by revealing more clearly than ever to them the new heavens.

Congratulating you and your fellow members upon the undoubted success of your labors,

Very gratefully to one and all of you,

(Signed) ANDREW CARNEGIE.

DR. ROBERT S. WOODWARD,
PRESIDENT, CARNEGIE INSTITUTION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Since there is a widely prevalent misapprehension to the effect that the Institution is not subject to the limitations of its income, it should be here stated as a matter of fact that with the exception of a few gifts mentioned in a previous section all of the work accomplished by the Institution has been paid for out of income. No encroachments have been made upon the Institution's endowment and no gifts have been received from the founder for special purposes. In other words, the Institution has lived within its income and has never adopted the popular method of increasing capacities by incurring deficits. The essential facts concerning the finances of the Institution are given in the two following tables. Details concerning these facts are verified and attested by public auditors, whose reports are published annually in the Year Books. These details are printed also in the monthly financial statements issued by the Institution.

APPENDIX

AGGREGATES OF FINANCIAL RECEIPTS

Year ending Oct. 31	Interest on endowment	Interest on bonds and bank deposits	Sales of publications	Refund on grants	Miscellaneous items	Total
1902.....	$250,000.00	$9.70	.....	.....	$1,825.52	$251,835.22
1903.....	500,000.00	5,867.10	$2,286.16	.....	101.57	508,254.83
1904.....	500,000.00	33,004.26	2,436.07	$999.03	.....	536,439.36
1905.....	500,000.00	25,698.59	3,038.95	200.94	150.00	529,088.48
1906.....	500,000.00	27,304.47	4,349.68	2,395.25	19.44	534,068.84
1907.....	500,000.00	22,934.05	6,026.10	2,708.56	15.22	531,683.93
1908.....	550,000.00	17,761.55	7,877.51	25.68	48,034.14	623,698.88
1909.....	600,000.00	14,707.67	11,182.07	2,351.48	103,564.92	731,806.14
1910.....	600,000.00	10,422.78	10,470.25	1,319.29	54,732.45	676,944.73
1911.....	975,000.00	14,517.63	10,892.26	4,236.87	923.16	1,005,569.97
1912.....	1,100,000.00	31,118.41	11,496.13	1,658.88	96,035.01	1,240,308.42
1913.....	1,103,355.00	46,315.60	12,208.66	3,227.53	345,769.95	1,510,876.74
1914.....	1,105,084.17	59,298.63	11,402.40	7,819.70	577,305.77	1,760,910.67
1915.....	1,100,375.00	67,888.31	10,297.79	8,322.87	28,162.79	1,215,046.76
1916.....	1,100,375.00	83,626.38	12,544.16	1,450.12	153,204.40	1,351,200.06
1917.....	1,100,408.75	100,702.60	11,921.35	32,950.22	179,611.97	1,425,594.89
1918.....	1,110,427.45	120,464.02	9,921.00	39,833.23	255,354.60	1,536,000.30
Total.....	$13,195,025.37	$681,641.75	$138,350.54	$109,499.65	$1,844,810.91	$15,969,328.22

PURPOSES FOR WHICH FUNDS HAVE BEEN APPROPRIATED

Year ending Oct. 31	Investments in bonds	Large projects	Minor projects, special projects, research associates, and assistants	Publications	Administration	Total
1902.....	.....	.....	$4,500.00	.....	$27,513.00	$32,013.00
1903.....	$100,475.00	.....	137,564.17	$938.53	43,627.66	282,605.36
1904.....	196,159.72	$49,848.46	217,383.73	11,590.82	36,967.15	511,949.88
1905.....	51,937.50	269,940.79	149,843.55	21,822.97	37,208.92	530,753.73
1906.....	63,015.09	381,972.37	93,176.26	42,431.19	42,621.89	623,216.80
1907.....	2,000.00	500,548.58	90,176.14	63,804.42	46,005.25	702,534.39
1908.....	68,209.80	448,404.65	61,282.11	49,991.55	48,274.90	676,163.01
1909.....	116,756.26	495,021.30	70,813.69	41,577.48	45,292.21	769,460.94
1910.....	57,889.15	437,941.40	73,464.63	49,067.00	44,011.61	662,373.79
1911.....	51,921.79	463,609.75	63,048.80	37,580.17	45,455.80	661,616.31
1912.....	436,276.03	519,673.94	103,241.73	44,054.80	43,791.13	1,147,037.63
1913.....	666,428.03	698,337.03	110,083.06	53,171.59	43,552.89	1,571,572.60
1914.....	861,915.73	817,894.52	107,456.05	44,670.55	44,159.54	1,876,096.39
1915.....	206,203.21	770,488.58	109,569.37	46,698.56	48,224.04	1,181,183.76
1916.....	473,702.70	638,281.41	99,401.26	73,733.38	49,454.08	1,334,572.83
1917.....	505,473.49	695,813.07	97,526.69	62,884.61	48,776.29	1,410,464.15
1918.....	528,815.55	693,780.00	170,220.74	44,394.83	49,118.76	1,486,329.88
Total.....	$4,387,179.05	$7,881,555.85	$1,758,751.98	$688,412.45	$744,045.12	$15,459,944.45

OFFICIALS OF THE INSTITUTION

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William H. Taft
[1]Andrew D. White
Edward D. White
[1]Carroll D. Wright

ASSOCIATES OF THE INSTITUTION

Heads of Departments of Research

Louis A. Bauer, *Director*, Department of Terrestrial Magnetism.
Francis G. Benedict, *Director*, Nutrition Laboratory.
Benjamin Boss, *Director*, Department of Meridian Astrometry.
Charles B. Davenport, *Director*, Department of Experimental Evolution.
Arthur L. Day, *Director*, Geophysical Laboratory.
George E. Hale, *Director*, Mount Wilson Observatory.
J. Franklin Jameson, *Director*, Department of Historical Research.
Daniel T. MacDougal, *Director*, Department of Botanical Research.
Alfred G. Mayor, *Director*, Department of Marine Biology.
George L. Streeter, *Director*, Department of Embryology.

Other Investigators Primarily Connected with the Institution

William Churchill, Associate in Primitive Philology.
Frederic E. Clements, Associate in Ecology.
Oliver P. Hay, Associate in Paleontology.
Elias A. Lowe, Associate in Paleography.
Sylvanus G. Morley, Associate in American Archeology.
George Sarton, Associate in History of Science.
Esther B. Van Deman, Associate in Roman Archeology.
George R. Wieland, Associate in Paleontology.

[1] Deceased.

INVESTIGATORS PRIMARILY CONNECTED WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

CARL BARUS (Brown University), Research Associate in Physics.
HENRY BERGEN, Research Associate in Early English Literature.
V. BJERKNES (Geofysisk Institut, Bergen, Norway), Research Associate in Meteorology.
E. C. CASE (University of Michigan), Research Associate in Paleontology.
W. E. CASTLE (Harvard University), Research Associate in Biology.
T. C. CHAMBERLIN (University of Chicago), Research Associate in Geology.
J. C. W. FRAZER (Johns Hopkins University), Research Associate in Chemistry.
JOHN F. HAYFORD (Northwestern University), Research Associate in Physics.
HENRY M. HOWE (Columbia University), Research Associate in Metallurgy.
L. B. MENDEL (Yale University), Research Associate in Physiological Chemistry.
T. H. MORGAN (Columbia University), Research Associate in Biology.
FRANK MORLEY (Johns Hopkins University), Research Associate in Mathematics.
H. N. MORSE (Johns Hopkins University), Research Associate in Chemistry.
F. R. MOULTON (University of Chicago), Research Associate in Mathematical Physics.
E. L. NICHOLS (Cornell University), Research Associate in Physics.
A. A. NOYES (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Research Associate in Chemistry.
THOMAS B. OSBORNE (Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station), Research Associate in Physiological Chemistry.
[1]H. L. OSGOOD (Columbia University), Research Associate in History.
T. W. RICHARDS (Harvard University), Research Associate in Chemistry.
H. C. SHERMAN (Columbia University), Research Associate in Chemistry.
EDGAR F. SMITH (University of Pennsylvania), Research Associate in Chemistry.
JOHN S. P. TATLOCK (Leland Stanford Junior University), Research Associate in Literature.

THE FOUNDER'S DEED OF TRUST

I, ANDREW CARNEGIE, of New York, having retired from active business and deeming it to be my duty and one of my highest privileges to administer the wealth which has come to me as a Trustee in behalf of others: and entertaining the confident belief that one of the best means of discharging that trust is by providing funds for improving and extending the opportunities for study and research in our country; and having full confidence in the gentlemen afternamed, who have at my request signified their willingness to carry out the trust which I have confided to them, therefore I have transferred to these the Trustees of the Carnegie Institution of Washington ten millions of registered five per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation.

[1] Died September 11, 1918.

The said gift is to be held in trust for the purposes hereinafter named or referred to, that is to say, for the purpose of applying the interest or annual income to be obtained from the said bonds or from any other securities which may be substituted for the same: for paying all the expenses which may be incurred in the administration of the trust by the Trustees, including in said expenses the personal expenses which the Trustees may incur in attending meetings or otherwise in carrying out the business of the trust: and second, for paying the sums required by the said Trustees to enable them to carry out the purposes hereafter expressed. I hereby confer on the Trustees all the powers and immunities conferred upon Trustees under the law, and without prejudice to this generality the following powers and immunities, viz.: Power to receive and realize the said bonds, and the principal sums therein contained and the interest thereof, to grant discharges or receipts therefor, to sell the said bonds, either by public sale or private bargain, at such prices and on such terms as they may deem reasonable, to assign or transfer the same, to sue for payment of the principal sums or interest, to invest the sums which from time to time may be received from the said bonds on such securities as Trustees are authorized by the law of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts, to invest trust funds—and also on such other securities as they in the exercise of their own discretion may select, and to alter or vary the investments from time to time as they may think proper;

And I hereby expressly provide and declare that the Trustees shall to no extent and in no way be responsible for the safety of the said bonds, or for the sums therein contained, or for the securities upon which the proceeds of the said bonds may be invested, or for any depreciation in the value of the said bonds or securities, or for the honesty or solvency of those to whom the same may be entrusted, relying, as I do, solely on the belief that the Trustees herein appointed and their successors, shall act honorably;

And I further hereby empower the Trustees to administer any other funds or property which may be donated or bequeathed to them for the purposes of the trust; and I also empower them to appoint such officers as they may consider necessary for carrying on the business of the trust, at such salaries or for such remuneration as they may consider proper, and to make such arrangements, and lay down from time to time such rules as to the signature of deeds, transfers, agreements, cheques, receipts, and other writings, as may secure the safe and convenient transaction of the financial business of the trust. The committee shall have the fullest power and discretion in dealing with the income of the trust, and expending it in such manner as they think best fitted to promote the objects set forth in the following clauses:

The purposes of the trust are as follows, and the revenues therefrom are to be devoted thereto:

It is proposed to found in the city of Washington, an institution which with the cooperation of institutions now or hereafter established, there or elsewhere,

shall in the broadest and most liberal manner encourage investigation, research, and discovery—show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, provide such buildings, laboratories, books, and apparatus, as may be needed; and afford instruction of an advanced character to students properly qualified to profit thereby.

Among its aims are these:

1. To promote original research, paying great attention thereto as one of the most important of all departments.

2. To discover the exceptional man in every department of study whenever and wherever found, inside or outside of schools, and enable him to make the work for which he seems specially designed his life work.

3. To increase facilities for higher education.

4. To increase the efficiency of the universities and other institutions of learning throughout the country, by utilizing and adding to their existing facilities and aiding teachers in the various institutions for experimental and other work, in these institutions as far as advisable.

5. To enable such students as may find Washington the best point for their special studies, to enjoy the advantages of the museums, libraries, laboratories, observatory, meteorological, piscicultural, and forestry schools, and kindred institutions of the several departments of the government.

6. To ensure the prompt publication and distribution of the results of scientific investigation, a field considered highly important.

If in any year the full income of the trust can not be usefully expended or devoted to the purposes herein enumerated, the committee may pay such sums as they think fit into a reserve fund, to be ultimately applied to those purposes, or to the construction of such buildings as it may be found necessary to erect in Washington.

The specific objects named are considered most important in our day, but the Trustees shall have full power, by a majority of two-thirds of their number, to modify the conditions and regulations under which the funds may be dispensed, so as to secure that these shall always be applied in the manner best adapted to the changed conditions of the time; provided always that any modifications shall be in accordance with the purposes of the donor, as expressed in the trust, and that the revenues be applied to objects kindred to those named,—the chief purpose of the founder being to secure if possible for the United States of America leadership in the domain of discovery and the utilization of new forces for the benefit of man.

In witness whereof, I have subscribed these presents, consisting of what is printed or typewritten on this and the preceding seven pages, on [twenty-eighth] day of [January,] nineteen hundred and two, before these witnesses.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Witnesses, JANUARY 28, 1902.

LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE,

ESTELLE WHITFIELD.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

PUBLIC No. 260.—An Act to Incorporate the Carnegie Institution of Washington

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the persons following, being persons who are now Trustees of the Carnegie Institution, namely, Alexander Agassiz, John S. Billings, John L. Cadwalader, Cleveland H. Dodge, William N. Frew, Lyman J. Gage, Daniel C. Gilman, John Hay, Henry L. Higginson, William Wirt Howe, Charles L. Hutchinson, Samuel P. Langley, William Lindsay, Seth Low, Wayne McVeagh, Darius O. Mills, S. Weir Mitchell, William W. Morrow, Ethan A. Hitchcock, Elihu Root, John C. Spooner, Andrew D. White, Charles D. Walcott, Carroll D. Wright, their associates and successors, duly chosen, are hereby incorporated and declared to be a body corporate by the name of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and by that name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations, and restrictions herein contained.

SECTION 2. That the objects of the corporation shall be to encourage, in the broadest and most liberal manner, investigation, research, and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind; and in particular—

(a) To conduct, endow, and assist investigation in any department of science, literature, or art, and to this end to cooperate with governments, universities, colleges, technical schools, learned societies, and individuals.

(b) To appoint committees of experts to direct special lines of research.

(c) To publish and distribute documents.

(d) To conduct lectures, hold meetings and acquire and maintain a library.

(e) To purchase such property, real or personal, and construct such building or buildings as may be necessary to carry on the work of the corporation.

(f) In general, to do and perform all things necessary to promote the objects of the institution, with full power, however, to the Trustees hereinafter appointed and their successors from time to time to modify the conditions and regulations under which the work shall be carried on, so as to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the time, provided that the objects of the corporation shall at all times be among the foregoing or kindred thereto.

SECTION 3. That the direction and management of the affairs of the corporation and the control and disposal of its property and funds shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, twenty-two in number, to be composed of the following individuals: Alexander Agassiz, John S. Billings, John L. Cadwalader, Cleveland H. Dodge, William N. Frew, Lyman J. Gage, Daniel C. Gilman, John Hay, Henry L. Higginson, William Wirt Howe, Charles L. Hutchinson, Samuel P. Langley, William Lindsay, Seth Low, Wayne MacVeagh, Darius

O. Mills, S. Weir Mitchell, William W. Morrow, Ethan A. Hitchcock, Elihu Root, John C. Spooner, Andrew D. White, Charles D. Walcott, Carroll D. Wright, who shall constitute the first Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees shall have power from time to time to increase its membership to not more than twenty-seven members. Vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled by the remaining Trustees in such manner as the by-laws shall prescribe; and the persons so elected shall thereupon become Trustees and also members of the said corporation. The principal place of business of the said corporation shall be the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

SECTION 4. That such Board of Trustees shall be entitled to take, hold and administer the securities, funds, and property so transferred by said Andrew Carnegie to the Trustees of the Carnegie Institution and such other funds or property as may at any time be given, devised, or bequeathed to them, or to such corporation, for the purposes of the trust; and with full power from time to time to adopt a common seal, to appoint such officers, members of the Board of Trustees or otherwise, and such employes as may be deemed necessary in carrying on the business of the corporation, at such salaries or with such remuneration as they may deem proper; and with full power to adopt by-laws from time to time and such rules or regulations as may be necessary to secure the safe and convenient transaction of the business of the corporation; and with full power and discretion to deal with and expend the income of the corporation in such manner as in their judgment will best promote the objects herein set forth and in general to have and use all powers and authority necessary to promote such objects and carry out the purposes of the donor. The said Trustees shall have further power from time to time to hold as investments the securities hereinabove referred to so transferred by Andrew Carnegie, and any property which has been or may be transferred to them or such corporation by Andrew Carnegie or by any other person, persons, or corporation, and to invest any sums or amounts from time to time in such securities and in such form and manner as are permitted to trustees or to charitable or literary corporations for investment, according to the laws of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts, or in such securities as are authorized for investment by the said deed of trust so executed by Andrew Carnegie, or by any deed of gift or last will and testament to be hereafter made or executed.

SECTION 5. That the said corporation may take and hold any additional donations, grants, devises, or bequests which may be made in further support of the purposes of the said corporation, and may include in the expenses thereof the personal expenses which the Trustees may incur in attending meetings or otherwise in carrying out the business of the trust, but the services of the Trustees as such shall be gratuitous.

SECTION 6. That as soon as may be possible after the passage of this Act a meeting of the Trustees hereinbefore named shall be called by Daniel C. Gilman, John S. Billings, Charles D. Walcott, S. Weir Mitchell, John Hay, Elihu Root, and Carroll D. Wright, or any four of them, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, by notice served in person or by mail addressed to each Trustee at his place of residence; and the said Trustees, or a majority thereof, being assembled, shall organize and proceed to adopt by-laws, to elect officers and appoint committees, and generally to organize the said corporation; and said Trustees herein named, on behalf of the corporation hereby incorporated, shall thereupon receive, take over, and enter into possession, custody, and management of all property, real or personal, of the corporation heretofore known as the Carnegie Institution, incorporated, as hereinbefore set forth under "An Act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia, January fourth, nineteen hundred and two," and to all its rights, contracts, claims, and property of any kind or nature; and the several officers of such corporation, or any other person having charge of any of the securities, funds, real or personal, books or property thereof, shall on demand, deliver the same to the said Trustees appointed by this act or to the persons appointed by them to receive the same; and the Trustees of the existing corporation and the Trustees herein named shall and may take such other steps as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

SECTION 7. That the rights of the creditors of the said existing corporation known as the Carnegie Institution shall not in any manner be impaired by the passage of this act, or the transfer of the property hereinbefore mentioned, nor shall any liability or obligation for the payment of any sums due or to become due, or any claim or demand, in any manner or for any cause existing against the said existing corporation, be released or impaired; but such corporation hereby incorporated is declared to succeed to the obligations and liabilities and to be held liable to pay and discharge all of the debts, liabilities, and contracts of the said corporation so existing to the same effect as if such new corporation had itself incurred the obligation or liability to pay such debt or damages, and no such action or proceeding before any court or tribunal shall be deemed to have abated or been discontinued by reason of the passage of this act.

SECTION 8. That Congress may from time to time alter, repeal, or modify this act of incorporation, but no contract or individual right made or acquired shall thereby be divested or impaired.

SECTION 9. That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved, April 28, 1904.

BY-LAWS OF THE INSTITUTION

ADOPTED DECEMBER 13, 1904. AMENDED DECEMBER 13, 1910, AND DECEMBER 13, 1912.

ARTICLE I

1. The Board of Trustees shall consist of twenty-four members, with power to increase its membership to not more than twenty-seven members. The Trustees shall hold office continuously and not for a stated term.

2. In case any Trustee shall fail to attend three successive annual meetings of the Board he shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee.

3. No Trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as such.

4. All vacancies in the Board of Trustees shall be filled by the Trustees by ballot. Sixty days prior to an annual or a special meeting of the Board, the President shall notify the Trustees by mail of the vacancies to be filled and each Trustee may submit nominations for such vacancies. A list of the persons so nominated, with the names of the proposers, shall be mailed to the Trustees thirty days before the meeting, and no other nominations shall be received at the meeting except with the unanimous consent of the Trustees present. Vacancies shall be filled from the persons thus nominated, but no person shall be declared elected unless he receives the votes of two-thirds of the Trustees present.

ARTICLE II

1. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the first Friday following the second Thursday of December in each year.

2. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Executive Committee by notice served personally upon, or mailed to the usual address of, each Trustee twenty days prior to the meeting.

3. Special meetings shall, moreover, be called in the same manner by the Chairman upon the written request of seven members of the Board.

ARTICLE III

1. The officers of the Board shall be a Chairman of the Board, a Vice Chairman, and a Secretary, who shall be elected by the Trustees, from the members of the Board, by ballot to serve for a term of three years. All vacancies shall be filled by the Board for the unexpired term; provided, however, that the Executive Committee shall have power to fill a vacancy in the office of Secretary to serve until the next meeting of the Board of Trustees.

2. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings and shall have the usual powers of a presiding officer.

3. The Vice Chairman, in the absence or disability of the Chairman, shall perform his duties.

4. The Secretary shall issue notices of meetings of the Board, record its transactions, and conduct that part of the correspondence relating to the Board and to his duties. He shall execute all deeds, contracts or other instruments on behalf of the corporation, when duly authorized.

ARTICLE IV

1. There shall be a President who shall be elected by ballot by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the Board, who shall be the chief executive officer of the Institution. The President, subject to the control of the Board and the Executive Committee, shall have general charge of all matters of administration and supervision of all arrangements for research and other work undertaken by the Institution or with its funds. He shall devote his entire time to the affairs of the Institution. He shall prepare and submit to the Board of Trustees and to the Executive Committee plans and suggestions for the work of the Institution, shall conduct its general correspondence and the correspondence with applicants for grants and with the special advisers of the Committee, and shall present his recommendations in each case to the Executive Committee for decision. All proposals and requests for grants shall be referred to the President for consideration and report. He shall have power to remove and appoint subordinate employes and shall be ex officio a member of the Executive Committee.

2. He shall be the legal custodian of the seal and of all property of the Institution whose custody is not otherwise provided for. He shall affix the seal of the corporation whenever authorized to do so by the Board of Trustees or by the Executive Committee or by the Finance Committee. He shall be responsible for the expenditure and disbursement of all funds of the Institution in accordance with the directions of the Board and of the Executive Committee, and shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. He shall submit to the Board of Trustees at least one month before its annual meeting in December a written report of the operations and business of the Institution for the preceding fiscal year with his recommendations for work and appropriations for the succeeding fiscal year, which shall be forthwith transmitted to each member of the Board.

3. He shall attend all meetings of the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE V

1. There shall be the following standing committees, viz., an Executive Committee, a Finance Committee, and an Auditing Committee.

2. The Executive Committee shall consist of the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Trustees and the President of the Institution ex officio and,

in addition, five Trustees to be elected by the Board by ballot for a term of three years, who shall be eligible for reelection. Any member elected to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of his predecessor's term: provided, however, that of the Executive Committee first elected after the adoption of these by-laws two shall serve for one year, two shall serve for two years, and one shall serve for three years; and such committee shall determine their respective terms by lot.

3. The Executive Committee shall, when the Board is not in session and has not given specific directions, have general control of the administration of the affairs of the corporation and general supervision of all arrangements for administration, research, and other matters undertaken or promoted by the Institution; shall appoint advisory committees for specific duties; shall determine all payments and salaries; and keep a written record of all transactions and expenditures and submit the same to the Board of Trustees at each meeting, and it shall also submit to the Board of Trustees a printed or typewritten report of each of its meetings, and at the annual meeting shall submit to the Board a report for publication.

4. The Executive Committee shall have general charge and control of all appropriations made by the Board.

5. The Finance Committee shall consist of three members to be elected by the Board of Trustees by ballot for a term of three years.

6. The Finance Committee shall have custody of the securities of the corporation and general charge of its investments and invested funds, and shall care for and dispose of the same subject to the directions of the Board of Trustees. It shall consider and recommend to the Board from time to time such measures as in its opinion will promote the financial interests of the Institution, and shall make a report at each meeting of the Board.

7. The Auditing Committee shall consist of three members to be elected by the Board of Trustees by ballot for a term of three years.

8. The Auditing Committee shall, before each annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, examine the accounts of business transacted under the Finance Committee and the Executive Committee. They may avail themselves at will of the services and examination of the Auditor appointed by the Board of Trustees. They shall report to the Board upon the collection of moneys to which the Institution is entitled, upon the investment and reinvestment of principal, upon the conformity of expenditures to appropriations, and upon the system of bookkeeping, the sufficiency of the accounts, and the safety and economy of the business methods and safeguards employed.

9. All vacancies occurring in the Executive Committee and the Finance Committee shall be filled by the Trustees at the next regular meeting. In case of vacancy in the Finance Committee or the Auditing Committee, upon request of the remaining members of such committee, the Executive Com-

mittee may fill such vacancy by appointment until the next meeting of the Board of Trustees.

10. The terms of all officers and of all members of committees shall continue until their successors are elected or appointed.

ARTICLE VI

1. No expenditure shall be authorized or made except in pursuance of a previous appropriation by the Board of Trustees.

2. The fiscal year of the Institution shall commence on the first day of November in each year.

3. The Executive Committee, at least one month prior to the annual meeting in each year, shall cause the accounts of the Institution to be audited by a skilled accountant, to be appointed by the Board of Trustees, and shall submit to the annual meeting of the Board a full statement of the finances and work of the Institution and a detailed estimate of the expenditures for the succeeding year.

4. The Board of Trustees, at the annual meeting in each year, shall make general appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year; but nothing contained herein shall prevent the Board of Trustees from making special appropriations at any meeting.

5. The securities of the Institution and evidences of property and funds invested and to be invested, shall be deposited in such safe depository or in the custody of such trust company and under such safeguards as the Trustees and Finance Committee shall designate; and the income available for expenditure of the Institution shall be deposited in such banks or depositories as may from time to time be designated by the Executive Committee.

6. Any trust company entrusted with the custody of securities by the Finance Committee may, by resolution of the Board of Trustees, be made fiscal agent of the Institution upon an agreed compensation, for the transaction of the business coming within the authority of the Finance Committee.

ARTICLE VII

1. These by-laws may be amended at any annual or special meeting of the Board of Trustees by a two-thirds vote of the members present, provided written notice of the proposed amendment shall have been served personally upon, or mailed to the usual address of, each member of the Board twenty days prior to the meeting.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION

OBVERSE

REVERSE

CARNEGIE HERO MEDAL

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION

ESTABLISHED 1904

Andrew Carnegie labored for many years as a captain of industry. He was always a pioneer during his active life; a leader in thought and deed. He engaged in enterprises of great magnitude, achieved commercial success, and accumulated a fortune so vast that the unreflecting regarded him as a mere materialist, solely absorbed in acquiring wealth. He, however, accepted the obligation of great riches as a trust, proclaimed himself a "steward of wealth," and determined to distribute his fortune for the benefit of mankind.

When in the spring of 1904 Mr. Carnegie established and endowed for the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland the first Hero Fund, he showed the width of his vision of the human need, and his grasp of the psychology of a human situation before little appreciated.

From the point of view of the idealist, the creation of Hero Funds in America and other countries differed widely from any other of Mr. Carnegie's benefactions, in that here was recognized in concrete form the value to the human race of the quality of individual human sacrifice.

The impulse of a person engaged in a peaceful occupation to risk his life in heroic effort to save another, as differentiated from that of one who is trained and maintained for that purpose, is a virtue which had never before been clearly or practically recognized.

Under the stress and discipline of war, men are expected to enter the jaws of death as a matter of duty; but heroic sacrifice in times of peace is quite a different thing. Such self-sacrifice springs from an impulse which far exceeds ordinary courage and devotion to duty; it makes the hero of peace more nearly divine—"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

In the first paragraph of Mr. Carnegie's Deed of Trust are these memorable words:

> We live in an heroic age. Not seldom are we thrilled by deeds of heroism where men or women are injured or lose their lives in attempting to preserve or rescue their fellows; such the heroes of civilization. The heroes of barbarism maimed or killed theirs.

In the administration of the Fund, the Trustees at the very outset recognized, many of the problems to be solved being new, that they would naturally be faced with many difficulties in their new field of altruistic endeavor. They realized: that the task assigned to them was one not to be undertaken lightly; that every precaution should be observed to prevent natural human sympathy and sentiment from interfering with sound and impartial judgment; that every case would have to be met not only in a philanthropic spirit, but also and above all with a discriminating scrutiny; and that the award made in each case should be not only just, but such as would not demoralize the recipient. The Trustees have constantly kept in view these principles, and it is gratifying to believe after an experience of fifteen years that the policy pursued has won public approval, and that the awards of the Commission are held in high respect. Grants of money for educational and other purposes have invariably been made upon the basis of merit, with a view to making such assistance a stimulus to the spirit of sacrifice and endeavor.

In the operation of the Fund, each alleged heroic act reported to the Commission has been diligently investigated, and has been given careful consideration. Awards have been granted only in cases which have first been personally investigated by a representative of the Commission, and in which conclusive evidence was obtained showing that the person performing the act voluntarily risked his own life in saving or attempting to save the life of a fellow being, or who voluntarily sacrificed himself in an heroic manner for the benefit of others.

Medals—gold, silver, or bronze—have been presented as memorials in all cases in which the heroic act measured up to the standard set by the Commission. Pecuniary grants have been

made only where and when needed, and under restrictions as to their proper use. Pensions have been granted to 184 widows and 420 other dependents of heroes. Special appropriations have been made from time to time to funds raised for relief in communities which have been visited by great and appalling disasters entailing loss of life, in an endeavor to alleviate the resultant suffering and distress. Educational awards have been made in 230 cases, affording heroes or their children opportunities to fit themselves for useful occupations. In numerous cases monetary awards have been made to heroes or their dependents for the purchase of homes, to liquidate indebtedness, to establish proper business enterprises, and to be applied in many other useful and helpful ways.

The Commission is a self-perpetuating body of twenty-one men. There have been submitted to it since the creation of the Fund to December 31, 1918, 19,333 cases of alleged heroic acts. A total of 1430 awards have been made. There has been expended for Pensions $617,288.24; for Disasters and Special Appropriations, $373,812.06; for Educational Purposes, $181,-559.51; for Home Purchase, $231,937.71; and for Indebtedness Liquidation, $169,057.65. The total disbursements from income since the creation of the Fund to the end of 1918 amounts to $2,360,741.27.

A study of forty-one educational cases in which the students had finished their courses was recently made. The results of this study, as shown in the tables below, reveal the work accomplished and throw some light on the efforts of the Commission to give practical vocational guidance to its beneficiaries.

SUMMARY OF CASES

Sex	*No. of Awards*	*Amounts Granted*	*Amounts Spent*	*Medals Bronze*	*Silver*	*Gold*	*Total*
Male.....	34	$61,850.00	$52,928.47	28	4	2	34
Female....	7	14,500.00	11,773.51	3	4	..	7
Total...	41	$76,350.00	$64,701.98	31	8	2	41

TYPES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED

Schools	*Attended*	*Graduated*
Agriculture	2	1
Colleges and Universities	21	19
Commercial	3	2
Physical Education	1	1
High	1	1
Medical	6	5
Music	3	2
Nautical	1	1
Technical	5	4
Trade	1	1
	44	37

NOTE.—The difference between the number of awards and the number of students who attended school is due to the fact that in one case the award was applied to two students and in another case to three students.

DEGREES SECURED FROM INSTITUTIONS

Bachelor of Arts		5
Bachelor of Science		9
Unqualified Degree	3	
In Civil Engineering	3	
In Mechanical Engineering	1	
In Mining Engineering	1	
In Pedagogy	1	
Master of Arts		3
Bachelor of Philosophy		1
Bachelor of Medicine		1
Doctor of Medicine		4
Total Number of Degrees Secured		23

INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED AND DEGREES GRANTED

Bachelor of Arts		5
University of Michigan	2	
Drake University	1	
Mount Holyoke	1	
Syracuse University	1	
Bachelor of Science		9
Unqualified Degree	3	
Bucknell University	1	
Dartmouth College	1	
Harvard University	1	
In Civil Engineering	3	
Brown University	1	
Cornell University	1	
Norwich University	1	
In Mechanical Engineering	1	
University of Cincinnati	1	
In Mining Engineering	1	
University of Minnesota	1	
In Pedagogy	1	
Carnegie Institute of Technology	1	
Bachelor of Philosophy		1
University of Chicago	1	
Master of Arts		3
Columbia University	2	
Harvard University	1	
Bachelor of Medicine		1
Queen's University	1	
Doctor of Medicine		4
Ohio State Medical College	2	
Washington University	1	
Western Reserve University	1	
Total Number of Degrees Secured		23

PRESENT OCCUPATIONS OF BENEFICIARIES

Architect	1	Mine Superintendent	1
Clergyman	1	Musician	1
Draftsman	3	Pattern-Maker Foreman	1
Editor (Assistant)	1	Physician	5
Engineer	5	(One in English Army)	
(One in U. S. Army)		Salesman	1
Farmer	1	Stenographer	2
Government Service	3	Student	3
(Ambulance 1)		Teacher	7
(Hospital 1)		Timekeeper	1
(Merchant Marine 1)		Towboat Captain	1
Housewife	3	Y. M. C. A. Secretary	1
Laborer	2		44

Mr. Carnegie in writing to the Commission expressed himself concerning the operations of the Hero Fund, as follows:

> I do not expect to stimulate or create heroism by this fund, knowing well that heroic action is impulsive; but I do believe that if the hero is injured in his bold attempt to serve or save his fellows he and those dependent upon him should not suffer pecuniarily thereby.

To keep an imperishable record of heroic acts performed in the peaceful walks of life—to award the medal of heroism—is in itself a contribution to civilization needed in our modern life. To add to it the principle that those who are dependent upon the hero should be sustained and educated in order that this human strain of such fine quality might be perpetuated, even though the hero be dead, is a greater contribution. In the creation of the various Hero Funds Mr. Carnegie has established a new and unique type of philanthropic effort which will cause his name to be forever remembered as one of the great benefactors of mankind.

APPENDIX

Deed of Trust
Acceptance of Trust
Resolutions Presented to Founder of Fund
Regulations
Method of Distribution of Pecuniary Awards
Summary of Awards and Statistics of Cases
List of Officers and Members of Commission
List of Hero Funds Established by Mr. Carnegie

DEED OF TRUST

To the Hero Fund Commission:

Gentlemen: We live in an heroic age. Not seldom are we thrilled by deeds of heroism where men or women are injured or lose their lives in attempting to preserve or rescue their fellows; such the heroes of civilization. The heroes of barbarism maimed or killed theirs.

I have long felt that the heroes and those dependent upon them should be freed from pecuniary cares resulting from their heroism, and, as a fund for this purpose, I have transferred to the Commission five million dollars of first collateral five per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, the proceeds to be used as follows:

First. To place those following peaceful vocations, who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until again able to work. In case of death, the widow and children, or other dependents, to be provided for until she remarries, and the children until they reach a self-supporting age. For exceptional children exceptional grants may be made for exceptional education. Grants of sums of money may also be made to heroes or heroines as the Commission thinks advisable—each case to be judged on its merits.

Second. No grant is to be continued unless it be soberly and properly used, and the recipients remain respectable, well-behaved members of the community, but the heroes and heroines are to be given a fair trial, no matter what their antecedents. Heroes deserve pardon and a fresh start.

Third. A medal shall be given to the hero, or widow, or next of kin, which shall recite the heroic deed it commemorates, that descendants may know and be proud of their descent. The medal shall be given for the heroic act, even if the doer be uninjured, and also a sum of money, should the Commission deem such gift desirable.

Fourth. Many cities provide pensions for policemen, firemen, teachers, and others, and some may give rewards for acts of heroism. All these and other

facts the Commission will take into account and act accordingly in making grants. Nothing could be further from my intention than to deaden or interfere with these most creditable provisions, doubly precious as showing public and municipal appreciation of faithful and heroic service. I ask from the Commission most careful guard against this danger. The medal can, of course, be offered in such cases. Whether something more can not judiciously be done, at the request of, or with the approval of, the city authorities, the Commission shall determine. I hope there can be.

Fifth. The claims upon the Fund for some years can not exhaust it. After years, however, pensioners will become numerous. Should the Commission find, after allowing liberally for this, that a surplus will remain, it has power to make grants in case of accidents (preferably where a hero has appeared) to those injured. The action taken in the recent Harwick Mine accident, where Heroes Taylor and Lyle lost their lives, is an illustration. The community first raised a fund of $40,000, which was duplicated by me after waiting until the generosity of the community had full scope. Here again the Commission should be exceedingly careful, as in this case, not to deaden, but to stimulate employers or communities to do their part, for such action benefits givers themselves as well as recipients.

Sixth. It seems probable that cities and employers on this continent will ultimately be placed under similar conditions to those of Britain, Germany, and other European States, and required to provide against accidents to employes. Therefore, the Commission, by a two-thirds vote, may devote any surplus that accrues beyond providing for heroes and their dependents (which provision must never be abandoned) to such other modes of benefiting those in want, chiefly caused through no fault of their own (such as drunkenness, laziness, crime, etc.) but through exceptional circumstances, in such manner and to such extent as the Commission thinks advisable and likely to do more good than if such sums were given to those injured by accident, where the latter may be suitably provided for by law, or otherwise.

Seventh. The field embraced by the Fund is the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, and the waters thereof. The sea is the scene of many heroic acts. No action more heroic than that of doctors and nurses volunteering their services in the case of epidemics. Railroad employes are remarkable for heroism. All these and similar cases are embraced. Whenever heroism is displayed by man or woman in saving human life, the Fund applies.

Eighth. No personal liability will attach to members for any act of the Commission. The Commission has power to fill vacancies.

Ninth. The Commission has full power to sell, invest, or re-invest all funds; to employ all officials, including Secretary, traveling agents to visit and oversee beneficiaries, etc., and to fix their compensation. Members of the Com-

mission shall be reimbursed all expenses incurred, including traveling expenses attending meetings. The President shall be granted such honoraria as the Commission thinks proper and as he can be prevailed upon to accept.

Tenth. An annual report, including a detailed statement of sums and medals granted and the reasons therefor, shall be made each year and published in at least one newspaper in the principal cities of the countries embraced by the Fund. A finely executed roll of the heroes and heroines shall be kept displayed in the office at Pittsburgh.

(Signed) ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Witness:

LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE.

New York, March 12, 1904.

ACCEPTANCE OF TRUST

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION, APRIL 15, 1904

Resolved, That we, the Trustees of the Hero Fund, desire at this our first meeting, at which we have convened for the purpose of organization, to express to Mr. Carnegie our appreciation of the high honor which he has conferred upon us in inviting us to administer the affairs of the trust which he has created, and thus in some measure to share with him in the pleasure of doing good.

Resolved, That a committee of five, of which the President of the Commission shall be a member, be appointed to draw up a series of resolutions suitably expressing our sense of the noble character of the gift which Mr. Carnegie has made to the people of the United States, of Canada, and of Newfoundland, the said resolution, when drafted, to be submitted to the Commission for their approval, and to be thereafter suitably engrossed and transmitted to Mr. Carnegie.

Resolved, That the transfer to this Commission of five million dollars of first collateral five per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, stated by Mr. Carnegie in his letter of trust dated March 12, 1904, be accepted, and the President be authorized to accept the custody of the same, and that the formal registration of such bonds be deferred until the question of incorporation or other formal organization of the Commission be determined by this body.

RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO FOUNDER OF FUND

Adopted at a Meeting of the Commission Held May 20, 1904, Signed by All the Original Members of the Commission, and Forwarded to Andrew Carnegie

Whereas, Mr. Andrew Carnegie by his deed of gift, dated March 12, 1904, and witnessed by Mrs. Louise Whitfield Carnegie, has with more than princely generosity set aside from his fortune the sum of five millions of dollars for the purpose of recognizing in a suitable manner heroic efforts to save human life made by those following peaceful vocations, to relieve those injured in making such efforts, and to provide for their widows and orphans in cases where life may have been sacrificed, and to aid to some extent those who may be injured by accident in future great catastrophes or disasters, and

Whereas, Mr. Andrew Carnegie has named the undersigned as the first members of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, charged by him with the important duty of administering the trust created by him for the purposes above mentioned; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to Mr. Carnegie our grateful appreciation of the high honor which he has conferred upon, and the confidence reposed in, us in entrusting the execution of his plans and purposes to our keeping and thus permitting us and our successors in the trust to share with him to some extent in the inestimable privilege of doing good to our fellow men.

Resolved, That we individually and collectively desire to express to Mr. Carnegie our sense of the great benevolence displayed by him in this gift, which for the purposes designated is altogether without parallel in the history of human beneficence.

Resolved, That we believe the action of Mr. Carnegie is calculated to foster in the minds of the people of the countries named in the deed of gift, a sense of their brotherhood and to promote among them the spirit of self-sacrifice, which is one of the most exalted traits of the highest civilization.

Resolved, That we appreciate the nobility of his purpose in confining the operations of this Fund to those who have shown true heroism in the peaceful walks of life, by which act he consistently testifies to his ardent desire for the coming of that better day when men shall forget the arts of war and shall seek for peace and good-will throughout the earth.

Resolved, That in accepting this trust we pledge ourselves to the sincerest endeavor to administer it according to the best of our knowledge and ability and with the purpose of realizing, so far as possible, the hopes and aims of the generous founder of the Fund.

REGULATIONS

Scope of Fund as Applying to Heroic Acts

Adopted by the Commission October 19, 1904, Amended November 1, 1912

The scope of the Fund shall be confined strictly within the following limitations:

1. To acts in which conclusive evidence may be obtained showing that the person performing the act, voluntarily risked his own life in saving, or attempting to save, the life of a fellow being, or who voluntarily has sacrificed himself in an heroic manner for the benefit of others.

2. Such acts must have been performed by persons the nature of whose duties in following their regular vocations does not necessarily require them to perform such acts.

3. Such acts must have been performed in the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, or the waters thereof.

4. Such acts must have been performed on or after April 15, 1904, and brought to the attention of the Commission within three years of the date of the act.[1]

5. Mr. Carnegie having directed that, in case of death, widows and children, or other dependents, are to be provided for until the widow remarries and until the children reach a self-supporting age, and, in the event of disability, the disabled to be provided for until again able to work, the maximum death or disablement benefit to be paid in any one year to any one family or dependent shall not exceed $1,000, the amount and manner of payment in each case to be fixed by the Commission upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, provided, in no case, however, shall death or disablement benefits be paid unless it shall be clearly shown that the dependents or disabled need such assistance.

6. Medals, when awarded, shall be presented to the person performing the act, or, in case of death, to the widow or next of kin.

7. Heroic acts may be brought to the attention of the Commission by direct application, or through the public press.

[1] This last clause is an amendment which became effective January 1, 1913.

METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION OF PECUNIARY AWARDS

Pecuniary awards are divided into three classes: Death Benefits, Disablement Benefits, and Betterment Benefits; and the last named class has the following seven subdivisions: Business Establishment, Educational Expense, Health Restoration, Home Purchase, Indebtedness Liquidation, Living Expense, and Miscellaneous Aids.

Awards are paid in two ways: namely, in regular monthly instalments, as pensions; and in irregular instalments or in one sum, according to the nature of the need, to be applied to specific purposes.

Death Benefits are paid in cases in which the rescuers lose their lives as the result of their acts, to the dependents of deceased rescuers who have sustained pecuniary losses by the rescuers' deaths and who are in need of assistance. Widows receiving pensions are required to certify at the close of each month whether or not they have remarried, whether or not their children are living with them and are dependent upon them, and whether or not the children have attended school regularly. The certificate has to be sworn to before a notary and attested by him. Once a year, or oftener, a Special Agent—a trained investigator in the employ of the Commission—is sent to investigate what kind of a life the widow is leading, whether she is paying her bills, what kind of care she is taking of her children, etc., etc. Dependents other than widows receive Death Benefit awards in the form of pensions the same as widows, or in other instalment or one-sum payments to be applied to specific purposes, such as those described under Betterment Benefits.

Disablement Benefits are paid to rescuers who have sustained pecuniary losses as the result of injuries received in the performance of their acts and who need assistance. Beneficiaries receiving Disablement Benefits are supervised in a manner similar to those receiving Death Benefits.

Betterment Benefits are paid in cases in which no losses have been suffered as the result of the acts. The object in granting this class of awards is to improve the condition in life of the beneficiaries in a permanent way.

In a Business Establishment case, the beneficiary must submit a detailed scheme of the enterprise in which he proposes to engage. His scheme is carefully considered, and his statements are thoroughly substantiated either by a Special Agent or through other reliable sources; and if there seems a reasonable chance of success for his scheme, the amount of his award requested is sent him with instructions that the money must be used for the purpose requested, as outlined, and for no other.

An Educational Expense award is made to enable the beneficiary to acquire a higher education, which he otherwise would not have been able to acquire; to finish a secondary school course which he had been compelled to abandon; to take a technical or trade school course; or to study the fine arts. Great care is exercised to see that a student takes up the course to which he is best fitted, and that he enters a school which is well equipped to teach the course. After

the school has been decided upon, the student must file a detailed estimate of his expenses for the approaching term on a form designed for the purpose. The estimate is carefully scrutinized, and the amount that is deemed necessary for the term is sent him. At the end of each month, on a printed form, he must render a full statement of his expenses, which is carefully examined before being approved. As often as the student's marks are made up, the school furnishes a report showing the student's standing; and if his marks are not what they should be, the student's attention is brought to his poor showing, and he is urged to do better.

In a Health Restoration case, before an amount is paid, arrangements are made to have the beneficiary examined by a specialist of standing to learn, first, precisely the beneficiary's condition; and second, what is best to do for him. If it seems likely that the beneficiary can be cured, he may go either to a sanitarium, or a hospital, for a course of treatment, or remain at home and receive attention, whichever seems the better plan. If the disease is incurable, the beneficiary is made as comfortable as possible, either in an institution or at home.

A beneficiary desiring to use his Home Purchase award is required to submit his plans in detail. He must give the size and location of the lot; the size and kind of house; the price; the terms of purchase, and the amount of the mortgage, if any, he will have to carry on the property. His plans are carefully considered to see whether they are practical and economical, and whether there is a reasonable chance of his carrying them through successfully. If his plans seem feasible, an investigation is made, generally through a banker of standing in his community, to ascertain whether the property is well located and not liable to soon depreciate in value, whether it is adapted to the needs of the beneficiary, and whether it is worth the price asked. Almost invariably bankers have been found willing to obtain and furnish the information desired and thus help to protect the interests of the beneficiary and assist the Commission, for which grateful acknowledgment is here made. If, from the report upon the property, the soundness of the beneficiary's plans is confirmed, his proposition is approved, subject to the title to the property being found to be good. When a satisfactory report on the title is furnished, the amount of the award that is needed is paid. In substance, the same plan is followed if the beneficiary wishes to purchase a farm instead of a house and lot.

In an Indebtedness Liquidation case, payment is made to lift a mortgage or to settle floating indebtedness in order to relieve the beneficiary of a burden and give him a fresh start. The beneficiary is required to furnish certified itemized statements from his creditors, and to explain under what circumstances the debts were contracted and remain unpaid. Payment of an award of this class depends upon whether the amounts alleged to be due are just debts, whether the debts were incurred under proper circumstances, and whether it is to the best interest of the beneficiary at the time to liquidate them.

Living Expense awards are made to rescuers who are in need of assistance and who are old and unable to properly support themselves without help. They are usually paid as pensions.

Miscellaneous Aids covers all other forms of Betterment Benefit payments which are not sufficiently distinct in character to classify otherwise.

In no case is a beneficiary paid the amount of his award to be used for such purposes as he may choose to use it without any restrictions. In every case there must be a need for the money, and the beneficiary must submit in detail a proposition for its use which must receive approval before the money is paid.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS AND STATISTICS OF CASES

Since the Establishment of the Fund to December, 31, 1918

Medal Awards

Gold	18
Silver	442
Bronze	970
	1,430

Pecuniary Awards

To Heroes and their dependents, including pension payments (Pensions in force December 31, 1918, $92,940 per annum)	$1,685,178.35
To Funds for relief of sufferers from disasters	169,462.06
To Special Purposes	200,000.00
Total	$2,054,640.41

Cases

Granted	1,430
Refused	17,275
Pending	628
Total	19,333

OFFICERS

President, Charles Lewis Taylor
Vice President, William Jacob Holland
Treasurer, James Hay Reed
Secretary and Manager, Frank Moore Wilmot
Assistant Manager, Charles Bright Ebersol
Assistant Treasurer, Sara Elizabeth Weir

MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

Taylor Allderdice
Thomas Shaw Arbuthnot
William Wallace Blackburn
Joseph Buffington
Ralph Marshall Dravo
Robert Augustus Franks
William Jacob Holland
Howard Hale McClintic
Jacob Jay Miller
Thomas Morrison
George Lyman Peck
Frederick Curtis Perkins
Henry Kirke Porter
James Hay Reed
William Lucien Scaife
Van-Lear Perry Shriver
William Holmes Stevenson
Charles Lewis Taylor
Homer David Williams
Frank Moore Wilmot

FORMER MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

Edwin Hatfield Anderson, resigned January 18, 1905
William Scott, died February 27, 1906
Charles Chauncey Mellor, resigned October 17, 1906; died April 2, 1909
John Beard Jackson, resigned October 18, 1907; died October 31, 1908
Robert Pitcairn, died July 25, 1909
Thomas Noble Miller, died December 16, 1911
Albert James Barr, died February 24, 1912
Thomas Lynch, died December 29, 1914
William Nimick Frew, died October 28, 1915
William Latham Abbott, resigned October 29, 1915
Alva Clymer Dinkey, resigned October 29, 1915
Edward Manning Bigelow, died December 6, 1916

With the exception of Mr. Franks whose residence is Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., all the Trustees reside in Pittsburgh, Pa., or its suburbs.

HERO FUNDS ESTABLISHED BY MR. CARNEGIE

Country	*Name of Fund*	*Amount*	*Date of Letter Creating the Fund*
United States Canada Newfoundland	Carnegie Hero Fund Commission	$5,000,000	March 12, 1904
British Isles	Carnegie Hero Fund Trust	1,250,000	September 21, 1908
France	Fondation Carnegie	1,000,000	February 9, 1909
Germany	Carnegie-Stiftung fur Lebenstretter	1,500,000	September 22, 1910
Norway	Carnegie Heltefond for Norge	125,000	March 21, 1911
Switzerland	Fondation Carnegie pour les Sauveteurs	130,000	March 22, 1911
Netherlands	Carnegie Heldenfonds	200,000	March 23, 1911
Sweden	Carnegie Stiftelsens	230,000	March 24, 1911
Denmark	Carnegies Belnningsfond for Heltemod	125,000	March 24, 1911
Belgium	Fondation Carnegie	230,000	April 17, 1911
Italy	Fondazione Carnegie	750,000	June 17, 1911

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

FOR THE

ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

FOUNDED 1905

The six institutions described in the first section of this Manual were founded in years so recent that their beginnings are today fresh in the memory of those fortunate enough to have been associated in their inception and development. To them the personality of the founder, his belief in human progress, his optimism for the future, his sincere desire to do the best with the great fortune genius had brought together, were part and parcel of these early associations.

Before the memories of these days grow dim, while the founder is with us, still full of faith for the future, notwithstanding the confusion and the pain that have fallen upon the world, it seems fitting to set down in the pages of this Manual an account of these beginnings, to tell briefly the story of how these enterprises were launched, what were the visions that set them afloat on the stream of time, and to render some account of the short voyage they have made in common. The statement which follows is the story of the first twelve years of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the fourth in time of Mr. Carnegie's spiritual children, born in 1905 and christened by an Act of Congress in the spring of 1906.

For a special reason the present moment is fitting for an account of this Carnegie Foundation, told not entirely in statistics but in terms of human experience.

When this Foundation was begun neither the founder nor the Trustees conceived of the teacher's pension except in terms of a free gift to a man grown old in a life of unselfish service. While the Act of Incorporation and the Rules adopted by the Trustees reserved to them full power to change their policy and plans, this conception of the teacher's pension seemed at that time the basis of a permanent policy.

Quid non longa valebit permutare dies? or as Mr. Carnegie preferred to quote from one of his own poets—"Nae man can tether time or tide." Time has moved swiftly with the Carnegie Foundation, and the lapse of fourteen years finds it working for the same objects for which it was founded, but through plans greatly modified by experience and study.

In no respect did Mr. Carnegie show greater foresight than in emphasizing, as usual, in his letter of gift the freedom left to his Trustees to modify, or, under certain circumstances, to change completely the methods of applying the great endowments entrusted to them. To the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation was committed the problem of teachers' pensions. The pension problem, not alone for teachers but for all groups in the body politic, became within a few years thereafter a social and economic question of the highest importance. The Trustees of the Foundation were led after years of study to a conception of a pension system widely different from that with which they started. As honest and conscientious Trustees, they have sought to face resolutely the difficulties of the transformation they conceived to be necessary.

In this process the founder himself took the keenest interest. It is a source of the deepest satisfaction that he lived to approve step by step the process under which the original plan of administration of the Carnegie Foundation has been modified, in the light of experience and study. In his judgment these changes were changes in method only, whose only object is to serve in a deeper and larger way the great purpose for which the Foundation came into being.

I

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The Carnegie Foundation was the outcome of Mr. Carnegie's sympathy with the cause of education, and of his desire to be of service to the teachers of America. In a letter of April 16, 1905, announcing a gift for this cause, he wrote "I have reached the

conclusion that the least rewarded of all the professions is that of the teacher in our higher educational institutions. . . . Able men hesitate to accept teaching as a career, and many old professors whose places should be occupied by younger men can not be retired. . . . I have, therefore, transferred to you and your successors, as Trustees, $10,000,000 five per cent first mortgage bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, the revenue from which is to provide retiring pensions for the teachers of universities, colleges and technical schools in our country, Canada and Newfoundland, under such conditions as you may adopt from time to time." This letter was addressed to twenty-five men, including in their number many of the best known presidents of colleges and universities in the United States, such as President Eliot of Harvard, President Harper of Chicago, and President Wilson of Princeton. A list of this first group of Trustees is given in the appendix of this account.

The first Executive Committee was composed of the following Trustees: Henry S. Pritchett, ex officio, Nicholas Murray Butler, Robert A. Franks, Charles C. Harrison, Alexander C. Humphreys, Frank A. Vanderlip, Woodrow Wilson.

The Executive Committee, by the direction of the Board, obtained from the Congress of the United States an act of incorporation.

This act enabled the corporation to receive and maintain funds for paying pensions to college teachers in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, and "in general to do and perform all things necessary to encourage, uphold and dignify the profession of the teacher and the cause of higher education" in these three countries. The act is printed in full in the appendix.

Of the original members of the Board fifteen still remain in service. President William R. Harper died before taking his seat. Other members have resigned as they have given up their university places.

The by-laws of the Board of Trustees provide for the election each year of a chairman of the Board, who has duties independent of the President, including the presiding over meetings, the ap-

pointment of committees and the designation each year of an independent auditor to examine the books and accounts of the Foundation. The following Trustees have served as chairman of the Board: President Charles W. Eliot, from 1905 to 1909; Provost Charles C. Harrison, from 1909 to 1910; Principal William Peterson, from 1910 to 1914; President William Frederick Slocum, from 1914 to 1917; President Arthur Twining Hadley, since 1917.

The administrative officers of the Board are: Henry S. Pritchett, President; Robert A. Franks, Treasurer; Clyde Furst, Secretary.

These officers are appointed by and hold office at the pleasure of the Board.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees is held on the third Wednesday in November, a date which falls near the birthday anniversary of Mr. Carnegie. It has been the custom at the annual gatherings for Mr. Carnegie to meet the Board at a luncheon held between the morning and afternoon sessions at which, without taking part in the business meeting, he has been able to express his conception of the scope and development of the work of the Foundation. These conferences, particularly those of the earlier years, will long be remembered by the Trustees as gatherings from which they came away full of the hope and the faith of which the founder was so triumphant a representative.

When the Board had obtained a charter and was duly organized for its work, the first task to be met was the formulation of definite rules for the granting of retiring allowances.

It was clear that the granting of such allowances upon petition and fortuitously could serve no permanent purpose. Retiring allowances to be of value must come in accordance with rules under which a teacher would be entitled to anticipate such an allowance under stated conditions. Furthermore, it was clear that the funds at the disposition of the Trustees could provide retiring allowances for a limited number of teachers only. The Trustees therefore admitted to the privileges of the retiring allowances certain institutions, whose work was clearly of true college or university quality, and fixed rules for retirement under which

the teachers in these institutions would receive retiring allowances. These are known as associated institutions.

The rules adopted for conferring retiring allowances were based upon length of service and upon age. Twenty-five years of service as a professor was the minimum basis of the service pension and sixty-five years the minimum limit of age at which retirement could be asked.

In making and announcing these rules, the Trustees of the Foundation took pains not to bind themselves to any contractual arrangement or to promises they might be unable to fulfil. In connection with the announcement of the rules, and as part of the same memorandum, they reserved the right to make such changes as experience might indicate as desirable for the benefit of the whole body of teachers. This right was soon exercised, in 1908, by the extension of the privileges of the Foundation to widows of teachers and to instructors as well as to professors, and in 1909 by the elimination of the pension granted on the basis of service alone.

Notwithstanding the need to grant retiring allowances according to rule, rather than in response to requests and recommendations, the Trustees realized that it was Mr. Carnegie's wish to serve the old and faithful teachers of this generation to as great an extent as possible. The Trustees have therefore always devoted a considerable proportion of the income of the endowment to the payment of retiring allowances to individual teachers in institutions not associated with the Foundation, but who had grown old in teaching, and who had rendered long and distinguished service in their respective States. The income of the Foundation has never been pledged for the indefinite future to a group of teachers.

Immediately upon the announcement of the rules of retirement, the Trustees were called upon to decide a difficult question of general policy. Mr. Carnegie, in the language of his letter of gift, did not "presume to include" institutions controlled and supported by the States. The representatives of the tax-supported institutions made vigorous application to be included in

the list of institutions sharing in the pension privileges. The inclusion of State institutions was urged mainly upon three grounds—that these institutions were nonsectarian and therefore belonged to the class of colleges in which Mr. Carnegie was most interested; that to omit them from the pension privileges of the Foundation would divide American institutions of learning into two contrasted groups, and in the third place it was argued that the States of the Union and the provinces of Canada would never pay pensions to teachers, and therefore aid from private sources was essential if pensions were ever to be obtained by the teachers in tax-supported institutions.

By direction of the Trustees the matter was made the subject of a special report by the President. This report presented the arguments for and against the establishment of a pension system in State institutions by private endowment, and urged in conclusion that the best interests of the teachers in State institutions would be conserved by obtaining pension privileges through the State governments, even though it might require time to educate the public to this notion.

Mr. Carnegie in March, 1908, offered five millions of dollars additional endowment to enable the Trustees to enlarge the number of institutions "should the governing boards of any State universities apply for participation in the fund and the legislature and governor of the State approve such application." He directed that this sum and the original gift of ten millions be considered a single endowment. In accordance with these conditions, application has been made on behalf of all of our State universities for a share in the pensions provided by this endowment, and these applications have been approved by the legislatures and governors of the respective States. Similar action has been taken in the provinces of Canada.

It is interesting to note that although little more than ten years have elapsed since this discussion, pensions for teachers are already being paid in whole or in part by the following State or provincial governments: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Min-

nesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin, and in the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Saskatchewan.

Seventy-three institutions of higher learning have been admitted to the list of associated institutions. Of these sixty-three are endowed colleges controlled by boards of trustees, while ten are tax-supported institutions controlled by State, provincial, or municipal governments.

Of the seventy-three associated institutions seventy are in the United States and three in Canada. There are in the United States approximately one thousand institutions granting college degrees. In the Dominion of Canada, where the degree-granting power has been much more carefully guarded, there are some seventy institutions bearing the name college or university. The institutions whose professors participate in the privileges of the pension system of the Foundation include, therefore, only about seven per cent of the degree-granting institutions of the United States and Canada, but as these institutions include some of the largest endowed and tax-supported universities their teachers constitute a larger percentage of the total number of college teachers in the two countries. A list of the associated colleges and universities is given in the appendix.

The Carnegie Institute of Technology also enjoys the privileges of an associated institution, thus bringing the total to seventy-four.

In these seventy-four colleges, universities and technical schools there were, as of date April 1, 1917, 6,593 teachers including professors, associate or assistant professors, and instructors. Of these 715 were women.

The cost of the retiring allowances for these teachers and of pensions for widows of teachers amounted for the year ending June 30, 1918, to $680,855.71. For the thirteen years of its existence ending November 20, 1918, the Foundation has granted 469 retiring allowances and 151 widows' pensions in the associated institutions at a cost of $4,910,967.17 and 135 allowances and 43

widows' pensions in 87 other institutions at a cost of $1,349,532.99. The total expenditure for the entire 798 allowances and pensions amounted therefore at the date mentioned to $6,260,500.16. These payments were made, in the main, to men and women grown old in a profession in which there had been scant opportunity to provide against dependence in old age. How much of human anxiety the expenditure of this money has relieved, no one can tell. To have rendered this service has been to the founder of this institution one of the greatest satisfactions amid the gradually lengthening shadows of advancing age. To him the occasional letter of appreciation from an old teacher, or from a teacher's widow, has meant a true benediction.

The administration of the Trust as far as Newfoundland is concerned has presented difficulties. When it became necessary, in the judgment of the Trustees, to pay retiring allowances through institutions of college grade, articulating with a secondary school system, the educational system in Newfoundland was so unlike those in the United States and Canada, that it has been found necessary to grant such retiring allowances as were paid to teachers in Newfoundland to individuals, upon the recommendation of the Newfoundland authorities.

The transformation of the retiring allowance system into a contributory form, as described hereafter, will offer to teachers in higher education in Newfoundland, and in particular to those hereafter entering the profession, exactly the same opportunities as to those in the United States and Canada.

Among the distinguished scholars and teachers who have received retiring allowances at the hands of the Trustees of the Foundation have been the following: Professors William James, Palmer, Peabody and Toy of Harvard, Beers, Sumner, Ladd and Woolsey of Yale, Corson and De Garmo of Cornell, Burgess and Chandler of Columbia, Ormond of Princeton, March of Lafayette and Gildersleeve of Johns Hopkins; Deans Wright of Yale, Van Amringe of Columbia, Stoddard of New York University, and Snow and Woodward of Washington University; Edgar Gardner Murphy, secretary of the Southern Education Board; Presidents

Eliot of Harvard, Patton of Princeton, Remsen of Johns Hopkins, Seelye of Smith, and Taylor of Vassar, Gordon of Queen's University, Northrup of Minnesota, Jesse of Missouri, Jordan of Leland Stanford; William Pilot, president of the Council of Education of Newfoundland; and William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education.

II

STUDIES IN EDUCATION

In the charter of the Foundation, provision is made for engaging in any endeavor within the field of education that tends to promote and advance the profession of the teacher. It has always been recognized by the Trustees that the study and report upon educational problems is one of the fruitful fields of endeavor upon which such an endowed agency could enter. For this work, the detachment of the Foundation from local interests and institutional plans presents a certain advantage. It goes without saying that those in charge of such an organization can assume to possess no wisdom superior to that of college teachers, or of university presidents, or of officials of State systems of education. They may, however, by reason of the very detachment of such an endowment, be able to approach such questions free, to some extent at least, of local interest or of institutional parallax. If the studies of the Foundation have resulted in a real service to education, the result is due, in part at least, to this fact.

Recognizing the value of such work, Mr. Carnegie, as president of the Carnegie Corporation, addressed a letter on January 31, 1913, to the Trustees of the Foundation, in which he offered $1,250,000 of four per cent bonds as an endowment for a Division of Educational Inquiry. The Trustees accepted this gift as a separate trust, and the fifty thousand dollars of annual income has been devoted to the work of educational inquiry. In making such studies, the effort has been made to avoid the formation of a bureau having a fixed organization and a crystallized educational program. The principal studies have been made by men selected

for their special qualifications, who have come temporarily to the service of the Foundation, giving their whole time and thought to the study during the period of their stay, and at the completion of the study, returning to their former places. Universities and colleges have cooperated most cordially with the Foundation by lending their professors for periods of one, two, or three years for such studies. Among those who have temporarily served the Foundation in its various studies are Abraham Flexner, now secretary of the General Education Board; Morris Llewellyn Cooke, now of the War Industries Board; Professor Josef Redlich of the University of Vienna; Charles Riborg Mann, now adviser to the War Department Committee on Education; Deans Pound, Stone, Hall, Bates, James and McGovney, and Professor Costigan of the law schools of Harvard, Columbia, Chicago, Michigan, Missouri, Iowa and Northwestern; among professors of education: Thorndike and Strayer of Columbia, Dearborn of Harvard, McMurray of George Peabody College, Bagley of Illinois, Josselyn of Kansas and Elliott of Montana; and Commissioner Hillegas of Vermont. Technical advice has been secured from a large number of others.

In the prosecution of educational studies, the Foundation has offered to those who thus cooperated with it the largest measure of freedom, both in their methods and in their utterances. The discussions and papers relating to educational inquiries have been printed in part in the annual reports of the President, and in part in special publications known as bulletins. These discussions and reports have covered a wide range of topics, such as military, civil, clerical, industrial and teachers' pension systems; State, provincial, and denominational support and control of higher education and financial reporting; college advertising and catalogues; college entrance requirements and their administration; the appointment, salaries, tenure, and retirement privileges of college teachers; the reporting of college finances; the present state of agricultural, engineering, legal, and medical education and the training of teachers; academic standards in general; education and politics; State educational reports; the legislative history

of federal aid to education, and European views of American education. The Foundation has just issued bulletins concerning Engineering Education and Pensions for Public School Teachers. Studies of the training of teachers and of legal aid societies are nearly ready. Steady progress is being made on a comprehensive study of legal education.

In the prosecution of these studies the Foundation has had an enlightening experience, not only as to the difficulty of obtaining men fitted for the discriminating and laborious study of educational inquiry, but also as to the expenditure of time and money necessary to obtain the information upon which alone a just and useful report could be based.

The report on medical education in the United States and in Europe contained in two bulletins, occupied four years in preparation, and cost, including publication, approximately forty thousand dollars.

The report on the educational system of Vermont occupied two years in preparation, and cost in its preparation and publication twenty thousand dollars.

The study of the training of teachers, part of which is now in press, has engaged first and last the services of seventy-five persons, and deals comprehensively with the training institutions and the twenty thousand teachers of a great State. It has occupied more than four years and has cost seventy-five thousand dollars.

The report on legal education begun in 1913 is not yet complete. One bulletin has already appeared dealing with the Case System of instruction in law schools. A second bulletin, entitled "Justice and the Poor," is now in press. The study has involved not only the examination of every law school in the country but the study of the system of admission to the bar in forty-eight States. At times as many as fifty people have been occupied simultaneously in this study. The mass of material brought together is enormous, but it has gradually been digested to the point where its evidence can be made clear, not only to the trained lawyer,

but to the intelligent layman interested in the administration of justice.

In a country so large as ours where conditions are so varied and the number of men and of organizations to be considered in any educational inquiry is so great, the mere gathering of the information necessary to come to a fair knowledge of the truth is a costly and laborious undertaking.

Whenever the Foundation has undertaken a study of this character, it has adopted the principle that a thorough and painstaking study, based upon full evidence fairly and honestly interpreted, is worth more than any number of superficial and partial reports. Having begun such an inquiry, it has spared neither expense nor time to procure the information deemed necessary by those having the study in charge, and it has steadily declined to publish a report until the subject has been, to the best of our knowledge and ability, worked out. Having reached that point, the Foundation has endeavored to print its reports in as clear and simple a form as possible. One must under such conditions sometimes be disappointed by unexpected delays. Time is itself a factor in the value of a report or of an educational study. Nevertheless, the dangers from delays due to such causes are not to be compared to those that arise from hasty investigations.

A list of the publications of the Foundation, including the annual reports and the bulletins devoted to special inquiries, is given at the end of this chapter. There is a cumulative index to the first ten reports.

III

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE PENSION SYSTEM

When the Carnegie Foundation was incorporated in the spring of 1906, there was no conception of a pension plan in the minds of Mr. Carnegie and of his Trustees, except that of the free payment of pensions to as many teachers as the income of the endowment would provide. In making such payments, the Trustees had clearly recognized that such pensions or allowances must be sti-

pendiary in character, that is to say, they must have some fair relation to the active salary. In general, the rules aimed to provide an old age pension equal to approximately sixty per cent of the active pay during the last five years of service. The rules were so framed that this proportion was about sixty per cent for the average pay of the full professor; being larger than sixty per cent for smaller salaries and less than sixty per cent for larger ones. Thus a man retiring at sixty-five on a salary of $1200 received a retiring allowance of $1000; one retiring on a $3000 salary a $1900 allowance, while one retiring on a $6000 salary received an allowance of $3400. The maximum allowance granted was $4000.

The Trustees likewise adopted as a general policy the conferring of retiring allowances through designated colleges and universities. No other plan was possible if the teacher was to receive his allowance under definite rules, while at the same time the number of teachers to whom pensions could be given was necessarily limited. The system of retiring allowances set up by the Trustees in accordance with the general desire of the founder, was, therefore, a noncontributory pension, established in a limited number of colleges and universities, under rules fixed by the Trustees, and subject to modification as time and experience might indicate.

Within a very short time the defects of this plan began to show themselves. The establishment of a privilege so valuable as a free pension, when restricted to a limited number of institutions, involved discriminations between institutions which as time passed became more and more difficult to justify.

The working of the rules themselves began to show results not anticipated. Mr. Carnegie had in mind the offer of a pension to the teacher grown old in the service. To the old teacher, such a privilege coming unexpectedly at the end of long and faithful work was a gracious and friendly service. The situation was entirely different when the promise of a pension was held before the eyes of the man who was twenty, thirty, or forty years away from retirement. Within a few years, both Mr. Carnegie and the

Trustees began to have serious doubts of the wisdom of any system of pensions provided entirely without the cooperation of the beneficiary, whether he were a teacher, a government employe, or an industrial worker.

There was only one thing that right minded and courageous men could do under such circumstances, and that was to make a thorough study of the whole subject and, after full knowledge, to go forward to a constructive and permanent solution of the problem of teachers' pensions.

As a preliminary, the literature of the world bearing on such questions was brought together and discussed. The reports of the Foundation and the material gathered at its office contain probably the most complete statement of pension literature in existence. In addition, the Trustees of the Foundation sought the advice and aid of expert actuaries, statisticians, and economists.

The pension problem has become in the last twelve years a social and economic question of the first importance, and the Trustees realized that the right solution of their problem was one of far-reaching effect. They endeavored, therefore, to deal not only with the details of teachers' pensions, but to determine the fundamental principles that must underlie a pension system designed for any group in the body politic.

This study extended over a series of years. The steps by which the various conclusions were reached are given in detail in the reports and bulletins of the Foundation. They can be best examined in those publications.

The conclusions to which the Trustees were led were so important, that they should be briefly stated in any account of the first twelve years of the Foundation's history.

The facts clearly established by these investigations were the following.

A pension system paid out of income, whether of a government or of a corporation, at no cost to the beneficiary is expensive beyond all anticipation. Its cost is not only impossible to estimate in advance, but has proved an intolerable burden even to the practically unlimited income of a government.

Experience shows further that while under the noncontributory plan the beneficiary appears to get something for nothing, it is certain that in a limited number of years the pension will be absorbed in the wage or salary schedule, and become practically deferred pay, received by only a minority of those interested.

The effect of the so-called free pension upon the individual is distinctly demoralizing. The notion of getting something for nothing appeals to our universal human nature, but it is a prolific breeder of human selfishness. Not only is this true, but the lifting from the shoulders of the individual of a responsibility properly and rightfully his is a source of weakness, not of strength. What society needs is the machinery under which the individual shall be able to discharge his obligation, without making an unreasonable demand either upon his financial resources or upon his self-control.

The evidence brought together convinced the Trustees that a noncontributory pension system, such as they had inaugurated, was not in the permanent interest of the college teacher, and that it should be transformed into a system in which the expense could be definitely estimated in advance, in which the teacher should have the security of an individual contract, and in which the teacher and his employer, the college, should cooperate in establishing, maintaining, and governing the organization through which the contracts for retiring allowances were to be made and carried out. It is a source of great satisfaction that the founder himself approved these conclusions heartily and completely.

When the Trustees had come thus far, their task was only begun. It is one thing to point out the defects of a piece of social mechanism; it is quite another to construct in its place one that will serve. In this constructive effort the Trustees sought to avail themselves of every possible aid from experts in America and Europe, and they endeavored also to consult all those directly interested in the outcome, desiring not only to obtain the benefit of constructive suggestion but also to meet as far as possible the points of view of the teachers themselves, and of the various colleges and universities. With this end in view the Foundation

corresponded not only with hundreds of individual teachers, and with college and university authorities, but invited organizations such as the Association of American Universities, the Association of State Universities, the Association of American Colleges, and the American Association of University Professors to criticize the provisional plans proposed, and to set forth themselves such constructive measures as in their individual or collective judgment were desirable or important. These exchanges occupied more than two years and afforded every opportunity for conference with and the cooperation of those interested.

Finally, the Trustees of the Foundation appointed a commission to consider a provisional plan, and to report upon the fundamental principles of a pension system. Besides Trustees of the Foundation, this commission contained representatives of the various organizations just mentioned. The commission had the assistance of expert actuaries. In their report to the Foundation the commission stated in definite and carefully chosen words, the fundamental principles of a sound pension system. These principles fall into two groups, the one resting upon economic and social considerations, the other upon actuarial and financial facts. The principles thus formulated by the commission were the following:

I

1. The function of a pension system is to secure to the individual who participates in it protection against the risk of dependence due to old age or to disability.

2. The obligation to secure this protection for himself and for his family rests first upon the individual. This is one of the primary obligations of the existing social order. Society has done its best for the individual when it provides the machinery by which he may obtain this protection at a cost within his reasonable ability to pay.

3. Men either on salary or on wages are, in the economic sense, employes. The employer, whether a government, a corporation, or an individual, has a direct financial interest in the establishment of some pension system which shall enable old or disabled employes to retire under satisfactory conditions. In addition, society demands today that the employer assume some part in the moral and social betterment of his employes. The obligation of the employer

to cooperate in sustaining a pension system is primarily a financial one, and in the second place, a moral one.

4. A pension system designed for any group of industrial or vocational workers, should rest upon the cooperation of employe and employer.

5. Teachers' pensions should be stipendiary in character, amounting to a fair proportion of the active pay.

II

1. In actuarial terms, a pension is a deferred annuity upon the life of one or more individuals, payable upon the fulfilment of certain conditions.

2. In order that an individual participating in a pension system may be assured of his annuity when due, one condition is indispensable: There must be set aside, year by year, the reserve necessary, with its accumulated interest, to provide the annuity at the age agreed upon. On no other conditions can the participator obtain a satisfactory contract. The man of thirty who participates in a pension plan under which he expects an annuity thirty-five or forty years in the future, will take some risk of disappointment in accepting any arrangement less secure than a contractual one.

3. A pension system conducted upon the actuarial basis of setting aside, year by year, the necessary reserve is the only pension system whose cost can be accurately estimated in advance.

4. A method by which a pension is paid for in advance in annual or monthly instalments is the most practical plan which can be devised for purchasing a deferred annuity, provided that the contributions begin early in the employe's career, and provided also that the contributions paid in year by year receive the benefit of the current interest for safe investments.

5. As a matter of practical administration, a pension system should apply to a group whose members live under comparable financial and economic conditions. To attain its full purpose, participation in the pension system to the extent of an agreed minimum, should form a condition of entering the service or employment the members of which are cooperating in the pension system.

In addition to this formulation of the underlying principles of a pension or annuity system, the commission pointed out that the problem of affording protection to the teacher against dependence in old age, both for economic and for financial reasons, should be coordinated with that of protection for his family against dependence in case of his premature death. In other words, an insurance contract covering the active period of a teacher's service ought to articulate with an annuity contract when income earning power diminishes. The question of obtaining such facilities

through existing insurance companies was carefully considered, and the opinions of actuaries and of the experts in state departments of insurance were obtained. These opinions were unanimous in recommending the creation of an agency specially devoted to this purpose. The commission, therefore, approved and recommended to the Trustees of the Foundation a plan for an insurance and annuity company to be chartered under State law, which should offer to teachers, as they enter their profession, insurance and annuity contracts at net rates and in forms best adapted to their needs. This recommendation has been carried out by the establishment of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, chartered under the laws of the State of New York, and supplied by the Carnegie Corporation, at the recommendation of the Foundation, with a capital and surplus of one million dollars. In this agency is now provided the machinery through which the teacher may obtain, through insurance and annuity contracts, requisite protection for himself and for his dependents. The handbook of the Association describes in detail the various policies, their cost, and the arrangement under which the premiums may be paid in annual, semi-annual, quarterly, or monthly payments. Any information desired concerning the policies of the Association can be had by addressing the Actuary of the Association at 576 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Unless one has had the time and the patience to read the literature of old age pensions and of social insurance, he can not appreciate at its full value the significance to the teaching profession of the solution of the problem of old age pensions and teachers' insurance thus worked out. Teachers themselves will perhaps appreciate its significance only after the lapse of some years. Under the conditions thus established, a young instructor of thirty can carry five thousand dollars of insurance at an approximate cost of five dollars a month. By a similar monthly payment in cooperation with his college, he may secure an annuity contract which, if he lives to sixty-five, will provide an annual income of one thousand dollars, or in case of death before that age, will be added with its accumulations to the insurance payment. In a

word, the conditions have been established under which the ambitious and high-minded man entering the profession of the teacher may, within his reasonable ability to pay, protect himself and his family, and may do this with full consciousness of manly independence, of financial security, and of freedom in his profession. By such a process as that described, the problem that Mr. Carnegie set before his Trustees has been brought to a solution.

When the Trustees of the Foundation had determined upon the wisdom of transforming the noncontributory pension system, upon which they had entered, into a contributory system of annuity contracts, and of offering with these the insurance contracts that would naturally supplement the annuities, they still had to decide the question: What is a just and reasonable fulfilment of the expectations of the six thousand teachers now in the associated institutions under the old rules?

While the Foundation had explicitly reserved from the beginning the right to change the rules governing the granting of these allowances, nevertheless there was a very natural tendency on the part of the beneficiaries, both individuals and colleges, to construe these privileges as contracts. The Trustees of the Foundation in consultation with many teachers and college officials, as well as with high-minded and disinterested men of affairs, sought to determine the question what would be a just and generous fulfilment of these expectations without involving the Foundation in an unwarrantable use of trust funds for a very long period of years to the exclusion of the claims of the great body of teachers in the United States and Canada? In making such a determination the Foundation necessarily took counsel with the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation, to whose generous interest they were indebted for the additional funds necessary to provide these pensions for the distant future.

It was clear that teachers nearing retirement had expectations of a very different sort from those of young men twenty-five, thirty, or forty years away from retirement, and who through the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association could at very small

cost supplement their pensions by additional annuities. To all younger men in the associated colleges the facilities of the new association were quite as valuable as to teachers in colleges not associated with the Foundation.

The following plan was therefore adopted: For five years no change is made. At the end of that period the minimum age of retirement is raised, year by year, one year at a time, for a second period of five years, by which time it has been brought to seventy years. After the first five years, a teacher retiring before the minimum age will receive an allowance diminished by one-fifteenth for every year by which he anticipates the minimum age. This arrangement will still require a very large expenditure, and one that will absorb practically the whole income of the Foundation for fifty years. In addition there will be expended the entire principal and interest of one million dollars accumulated by the Foundation and a large reserve fund of eleven millions of dollars, contributed by the Carnegie Corporation for this purpose. The Foundation will expend, during the next fifty years, some sixty millions of dollars in carrying out the expectations of the teachers in the associated institutions.

While the income of the Foundation will thus be devoted for many years to come to the payment of pensions of teachers in the associated colleges, its great endowment of fifteen millions of dollars is untouched. Its income, as it is set free, will be devoted to the advancement of teaching along such lines as the Trustees of that day may decide.

The gift of the Founder of this institution was conceived in the most generous spirit. It has enabled hundreds of college teachers grown old in service to retire in comfort and security. As a permanent solution of the problem of the protection of teachers from the risk of dependence, the plan originally adopted by Mr. Carnegie and by the Trustees of the Foundation was insufficient. It has served its purpose. The real gain to colleges, both of the associated list of institutions and of those not so related, lies in the fact that the pension problem has been worked out and its solution provided for upon a basis that is reasonable, sound and

enduring. The solution of the fulfilment of reasonable expectations of teachers under the old rules that has finally been reached is made possible by the generous aid of the Carnegie Corporation. This solution is regarded by high-minded and thoughtful men looking at the matter from a detached and disinterested point of view as a most generous fulfilment of the expectations of these teachers. It is believed that it will be so regarded by the teachers themselves.

The obligations in this matter do not lie wholly with the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation. There are also obligations upon the teachers and the associated colleges who have been for twelve years, and who will continue to be for fifty years to come, the chief beneficiaries of the trust. The common obligations of Trustees and beneficiaries have perhaps been nowhere better stated than in the following words from the president of the American Association of University Professors, in a recent presidential address:

> The founder's idea was a noble and unique one; himself and his Trustees are entitled to our heartiest gratitude and cordial sympathy. The grumbling and even hostile attitude sometimes exhibited is not justifiable. All parties can and should approach the subject in a spirit of desire for frank exchange of views and of mutual support. . . . The situation at the outset was novel; the enterprise was in some degree inevitably experimental and alterable. The Trustees were and are morally entitled to make such changes as may seem absolutely necessary; the propriety of fulfilling natural expectations of beneficiaries being as obvious to the Trustees as to others. Whatever change of plan is proposed will properly rest for its adoption upon the just and enlightened judgment of the Trustees after full deliberation.

The story of the twelve years of the Carnegie Foundation here briefly told touches a problem of vast importance to the people and to the government of the United States. War pensions in the past have constituted the greatest source of political demoralization of which our government can be charged. The legislation relating to our Civil War pensions is a monument to the weakness of our legislators and our Presidents, with the notable exception of Grover Cleveland. The increases of these pensions even during the last year, a half century after the war ended, has

raised the annual pension roll to a new and unheard of load of $220,000,000.

We have been involved in a war in which the number of soldiers engaged enormously exceeds that of the Civil War. If there should follow upon the heels of peace such pension legislation as followed the Civil War, no one can estimate the staggering sum that may be imposed upon the country in the matter of pensions. And the money cost is only the smallest part of the load. The demoralization of such wholesale exploitation of the treasury of the government is beyond words. It has in the past corrupted parties, poisoned legislation, and spoiled the sweet taste of patriotic devotion for millions of our people.

Very wisely our government is seeking to forestall such an event by a generous system of insurance for soldiers upon the lines adopted in the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. Our past experience, however, indicates that once the people are taught to expect something for nothing, nothing short of an education as to the fundamental principles of a pension will suffice to prevent in the future a demand for free pensions more costly and more demoralizing than those of the past.

The Trustees of the Foundation have sought honestly and sincerely to apprehend and to state clearly the fundamental conditions for a pension system that shall be effective but shall not demoralize. In formulating these principles and in reconstructing their own system in accordance therewith, they have dealt in a small way with a question with which the nation must deal on a far greater scale. The Trustees have sought to discharge their obligation, not only to a trust and to a particular group in the body politic but an obligation to the country as well.

APPENDIX

The following documents bearing upon the organization, history and work of the Foundation are included in the Appendix.

(1) The Letter of Mr. Carnegie establishing the trust.
(2) The Original Board of Trustees and the constitution of the Board as of July 1, 1918.
(3) The Executive Officers.
(4) The Charter.
(5) List of Associated Colleges and Universities.
(6) List of Publications.

NEW YORK, *April 16, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN:

I have reached the conclusion that the least rewarded of all the professions is that of the teacher in our higher educational institutions. New York City generously, and very wisely, provides retiring pensions for teachers in her public schools and also for her policemen. Very few indeed of our colleges are able to do so. The consequences are grievous. Able men hesitate to adopt teaching as a career, and many old professors whose places should be occupied by younger men, can not be retired.

I have, therefore, transferred to you and your successors, as Trustees, $10,000,000.00, 5 per cent first mortgage bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, the revenue from which is to provide retiring pensions for the teachers of universities, colleges, and technical schools in our country, Canada and Newfoundland under such conditions as you may adopt from time to time. Expert calculation shows that the revenue will be ample for the purpose.

The fund applies to the three classes of institutions named, without regard to race, sex, creed or color. We have, however, to recognize that State and colonial governments which have established or mainly supported universities, colleges or schools may prefer that their relations shall remain exclusively with the State. I can not, therefore, presume to include them.

There is another class which States do not aid, their constitution in some cases even forbidding it, viz., sectarian institutions. Many of these established long ago, were truly sectarian, but today are free to all men of all creeds or of none—such are not to be considered sectarian now. Only such as are under the control of a sect or require trustees (or a majority thereof), officers, faculty or students to belong to any specified sect, or which impose any theological test, are to be excluded.

Trustees shall hold office for five years and be eligible for reelection. The first Trustees shall draw lots for one, two, three, four or five year terms, so that one-fifth shall retire each year. Each institution participating in the fund shall cast one vote for Trustees.[1]

The Trustees are hereby given full powers to manage the trust in every respect, to fill vacancies of non-ex-officio members; appoint executive committees; employ agents; change securities, and, generally speaking, to do all things necessary, in their judgment, to secure the most beneficial administration of the funds.

By a two-thirds vote they may from time to time apply the revenue in a different manner and for a different, though similar purpose to that specified, should coming days bring such changes as to render this necessary in their judgment to produce the best results possible for the teachers and for education.

No Trustee shall incur any legal liability flowing from his trusteeship. All traveling and hotel expenses incurred by Trustees in the performance of their duties shall be paid from the fund. The expenses of a wife or daughter accompanying the Trustees to the annual meeting are included.

I hope this fund may do much for the cause of higher education and to remove a source of deep and constant anxiety to the poorest paid and yet one of the highest of all professions.

Gratefully yours,

(Signed) ANDREW CARNEGIE.

[1] In view of the desirability of a permanent, self-perpetuating governing board, the provisions of this paragraph were, upon the advice and with the consent of Mr. Carnegie, omitted from the Act of Incorporation which forms the present charter of the Foundation.

ORIGINAL TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

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T. MORRIS CARNEGIE

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Clyde Furst, *Secretary*

New York Office: 576 Fifth Avenue, New York City

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the persons following, namely, Arthur T. Hadley, Charles William Eliot, Nicholas Murray Butler, Jacob G. Schurman, Woodrow Wilson, L. Clark Seelye, Charles C. Harrison, Alexander C. Humphreys, S. B. McCormick, Edwin B. Craighead, Henry C. King, Charles F. Thwing, Thomas McClelland, Edwin H. Hughes, H. McClelland Bell, George H. Denny, William Peterson, Samuel Plantz, David S. Jordan, William H. Crawford, Henry S. Pritchett, Frank A. Vanderlip, T. Morris Carnegie, Robert A. Franks, their associates and successors duly chosen are hereby incorporated and declared to be a body corporate, of the District of Columbia, by the name of The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and by that name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations and restrictions herein contained.

SECTION 2. That the objects for which said corporation is incorporated shall be—

(a) To receive and maintain a fund or funds and apply the income thereof as follows:

To provide retiring pensions, without regard to race, sex, creed or color, for the teachers of universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and Newfoundland, who, by reason of long and meritorious service, or by reason of old age, disability, or other sufficient reason, shall be deemed entitled to the assistance and aid of this corporation, on such terms and conditions, however, as such corporation may from time to time approve and adopt: Provided, however, That the said retiring pensions shall be paid to such teachers only as are or have been connected with institutions not under control of a sect or which do not require their trustees, their officers, faculties, or students (or a majority thereof) to belong to any specified sect, and which do not impose any theological test as a condition of entrance therein or of connection therewith.

(b) In general, to do and perform all things necessary to encourage, uphold and dignify the profession of the teacher and the cause of higher education within the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and Newfoundland aforesaid, and to promote the objects of the Foundation, with full power, however, to the Trustees hereinafter appointed and their successors from time to time to modify the conditions and regulations under which the work shall be carried on, so as to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the time: And provided, That such corporation may by a vote of two-thirds of the entire number of Trustees enlarge or vary the purposes herein

set forth, provided that the objects of the corporation shall at all times be among the foregoing and kindred thereto.

(c) To receive and hold by gift, bequest, devise, grant, or purchase, any real or personal property, and to use and dispose of the same for the purposes of the corporation.

SECTION 3. That the direction and management of the affairs of the corporation, and the control and disposition of its property and funds, shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, twenty-five in number, to be composed of the following individuals: Arthur T. Hadley, Charles William Eliot, Nicholas Murray Butler, Jacob G. Schurman, Woodrow Wilson, L. Clark Seelye, Charles C. Harrison, Alexander C. Humphreys, S. B. McCormick, Edwin B. Craighead, Henry C. King, Charles F. Thwing, Thomas McClelland, Edwin H. Hughes, H. McClelland Bell, George H. Denny, William Peterson, Samuel Plantz, David S. Jordan, William H. Crawford, Henry S. Pritchett, Frank A. Vanderlip, T. Morris Carnegie, and Robert A. Franks, being twenty-four in number with power to said Board to increase the same to twenty-five in all, who shall constitute the first Board of Trustees and constitute the members of the corporation. Vacancies occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled by the remaining Trustees in such manner as the by-laws shall prescribe, and the persons so elected shall thereupon become Trustees and also members of the corporation.

SECTION 4. The principal office of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but offices may be maintained and meetings of the corporation or the Trustees and committees may be held in other places, such as the by-laws may from time to time fix.

SECTION 5. The said Trustees shall be entitled to take, hold, and administer any securities, funds, or property which may be transferred to them for the purposes and objects hereinbefore enumerated, and such other funds or property as may at any time be given, devised or bequeathed to them, or to such corporation, for the purposes of the trust; with full power from time to time to adopt a common seal, to appoint officers, whether members of the Board of Trustees or otherwise, and such employes as may be necessary in carrying on the business of the corporation and at such salaries or with such remuneration as they may think proper; and full power to adopt by-laws and such rules or regulations as may be necessary to secure the safe and convenient transaction of the business of the corporation; and full power and discretion to invest any principal and deal with and expend the income of the corporation in such manner as in their judgment will best promote the objects hereinbefore set forth; and in general to have and use all the powers and authority necessary to promote such objects and carry out the purposes of the donor.

The said Trustees shall have further power from time to time to hold as investments any securities transferred or which may be transferred to them or to such corporation by any person, persons, or corporation, and to invest the

same or any part thereof from time to time in such securities and in such form and manner as is or may be permitted to Trustees or to savings banks or to charitable or literary corporations for investment, according to the laws of the District of Columbia or in such securities as may be transferred to them or authorized for investment by any deed of trust or gift or by any deed of gift or last will and testament to be hereafter made or executed.

SECTION 6. That the said corporation may take and hold any additional donations, grants, devises, or bequests which may be made in the further support of the purposes of the said corporation.

SECTION 7. That the services of the Trustees of the said corporation, acting as Trustees, shall be gratuitous, but such corporation may provide for the reasonable expenses incurred by Trustees in the performance of their duties.

SECTION 8. That as soon as may be possible after the passage of this act, a meeting of the Trustees hereinbefore named shall be called by Henry S. Pritchett, Charles William Eliot, Arthur T. Hadley, Nicholas Murray Butler, Woodrow Wilson, Jacob G. Schurman, Charles C. Harrison, Alexander C. Humphreys, and George H. Denny, or any six of them, at the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, by notice served in person, or by mail, addressed to each Trustee at his place of residence; and the said Trustees named herein, or a majority thereof, being assembled, shall organize and proceed to adopt by-laws, to elect officers, fix their compensation, and generally to organize the said corporation.

The corporation hereby incorporated may accept a transfer of all real and personal property of any other corporation created for similar objects, notwithstanding the fact that both said corporations may have common Trustees, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, and may receive, take over, and enter into possession, custody, and management, of all such property, real and personal. Provided, however, that such property shall be applied to the purposes of the corporation hereby incorporated as hereinbefore set forth.

SECTION 9. That such corporation hereby incorporated, upon accepting a transfer of all the real and personal property of such other corporation shall succeed to the obligations and liabilities and be held liable to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, and contracts of any such corporation so existing, to the same effect as if such corporation hereby incorporated had itself incurred the obligation or liability to pay such debt or damages.

SECTION 10. That Congress may from time to time alter, repeal, or modify this act of incorporation, but no contract or individual right made or acquired shall thereby be divested or impaired.

SECTION 11. This act shall take effect immediately on its passage.

Approved March 10, 1906.

LIST OF ASSOCIATED INSTITUTIONS

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE
Meadville, Pennsylvania

AMHERST COLLEGE
Amherst, Massachusetts

BATES COLLEGE
Lewiston, Maine

BELOIT COLLEGE
Beloit, Wisconsin

BOWDOIN COLLEGE
Brunswick, Maine

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Berkeley

CARLETON COLLEGE
Northfield, Minnesota

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE
Cleveland, Ohio

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
Danville

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI
Cincinnati, Ohio

CLARK UNIVERSITY
Worcester, Massachusetts

THOMAS S. CLARKSON MEMORIAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
Potsdam, New York

COE COLLEGE
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

COLORADO COLLEGE
Colorado Springs

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
New York City

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
Ithaca, New York

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY
Halifax, Nova Scotia

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
Hanover, New Hampshire

DICKINSON COLLEGE
Carlisle, Pennsylvania

DRAKE UNIVERSITY
Des Moines, Iowa

DRURY COLLEGE
Springfield, Missouri

FRANKLIN COLLEGE OF INDIANA
Franklin

GRINNELL COLLEGE
Grinnell, Iowa

HAMILTON COLLEGE
Clinton, New York

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
Cambridge, Massachusetts

HOBART COLLEGE
Geneva, New York

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
Bloomington

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
Baltimore, Maryland

KNOX COLLEGE
Galesburg, Illinois

LAWRENCE COLLEGE
Appleton, Wisconsin

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY
Stanford University, California

McGILL UNIVERSITY
Montreal, Quebec

MARIETTA COLLEGE
Marietta, Ohio

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Boston

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Ann Arbor

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE
Middlebury, Vermont

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Minneapolis

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
Columbia

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE
South Hadley, Massachusetts

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
New York City

OBERLIN COLLEGE
Oberlin, Ohio

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE OF BROOKLYN
Brooklyn, New York

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
Princeton, New Jersey

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Lafayette, Indiana

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE
Cambridge, Massachusetts

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
Troy, New York

RIPON COLLEGE
Ripon, Wisconsin

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER
Rochester, New York

ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
Terre Haute, Indiana

SMITH COLLEGE
Northampton, Massachusetts

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Hoboken, New Jersey

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Toronto, Ontario

TRINITY COLLEGE
Hartford, Connecticut

TUFTS COLLEGE
Tufts College, Massachusetts

TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA
New Orleans

UNION UNIVERSITY
Schenectady, New York

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
Nashville, Tennessee

VASSAR COLLEGE
Poughkeepsie, New York

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT
Burlington

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
Charlottesville

WABASH COLLEGE
Crawfordsville, Indiana

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE
Washington, Pennsylvania

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
St. Louis, Missouri

WELLESLEY COLLEGE
Wellesley, Massachusetts

WELLS COLLEGE
Aurora, New York

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
Middletown, Connecticut

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
Cleveland, Ohio

WILLIAMS COLLEGE
Williamstown, Massachusetts

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
Madison

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
Worcester, Massachusetts

YALE UNIVERSITY
New Haven, Connecticut

February, 1919.

Total—76

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

The Annual Reports

These contain in each instance: (I) An account of the business of the year, including the meetings of the Trustees and of the Executive Committee, the admission of institutions to the associated list, the voting of retiring allowances, and the general administration of the trust; (II) sundry results of inquiry into educational problems that affect the advancement of teaching. Some reference to these records is given in the following summaries; (III) brief biographies of recipients of retiring allowances who have died during the year; and (IV) the report of the Treasurer.

The First Annual Report of the President and of the Treasurer, 84 pages. 1906.

Including an historical sketch of the Foundation; a study of army and professorial pensions; and a statement of the general policy, the educational standards, and the administrative rules of the Foundation. (*Out of print.*)

The Second Annual Report of the President and of the Treasurer, 124 pages. 1907.

Including discussions of the place of the college and the university in the United States, the function of college entrance requirements, the forms of denominational control, the relation of the Foundation to denominational and State institutions, and the ratio between institutional cost and efficiency. (*Out of print.*)

The Third Annual Report of the President and of the Treasurer, 211 pages. 1908.

Including academic and financial data concerning institutions on the accepted list; and discussions of the problems of financial reports, pensions, and life insurance; of the governmental and political aspects of tax-supported institutions; of entrance requirements, instruction, higher and professional education, and of the influence of denominational boards of education.

The Fourth Annual Report of the President and of the Treasurer, 201 pages. 1909.

Including discussions of the rules for retirement, of agricultural education, of college administration and advertising, and complete records of the practice of the institutions on the accepted list of the Foundation in admitting regular, conditioned, and special students.

The Fifth Annual Report of the President and of the Treasurer, 113 pages. 1910.

Including discussions of the relation of colleges to professional, technical,

and industrial education, to secondary schools, to the training of teachers, and to State supervision; together with the comments of Oxford tutors on American education as represented by Rhodes scholars.

The Sixth Annual Report of the President and of the Treasurer, 154 pages. 1911.

Including discussions of the application of the rules for retirement, and the obligations and influences of pension systems; together with a critical and constructive survey of education from a national point of view, as this is reflected in legislation, State systems, regional conditions, the relations of school, college, and university, in professional and graduate study and religious education, and in the problems of political and alumni influence.

The Seventh Annual Report of the President and of the Treasurer, 194 pages. 1912.

Including discussions of actual and possible systems of college pensions; State, district, and local pensions for public school teachers; industrial and civil service pensions; contributory and noncontributory, subsistence and stipendiary pensions in general; and a review of the administrative, financial, and educational experience of the Foundation; together with comments upon admission to college and to advanced standing, medical progress, college financial reporting, advertising in education, education and politics, and sham universities.

The Eighth Annual Report of the President and of the Treasurer, 158 pages. 1913.

Including discussions of recent pension developments, of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, of the establishment of the Division of Educational Inquiry and its studies of medical education, education in Vermont, and legal education; together with comments on college entrance requirements, the State regulation of higher education, politics and education in Iowa, the improved financial status of college teachers, and college catalogues.

The Ninth Annual Report of the President and of the Treasurer, 154 pages. 1914.

Including discussions of pension principles and of recent developments in the field of teachers, industrial, and federal pensions; records of the progress of the Foundation's studies of legal education, engineering education, and the training of teachers; comments upon the results of its Study of Education in Vermont and upon recent developments in medical education; and discussions concerning educational standards, State educational reports, and educational surveys.

The Tenth Annual Report of the President and of the Treasurer, 142 pages. 1915.

Including discussions of pensions for public school and for university

teachers, clergy pension funds, and industrial pensions, with tabular statements of 65 teachers and 58 industrial and institutional pension systems; together with reports of the progress of the Foundation's studies of legal education, engineering education, and the training of teachers in Missouri, the results of its study of Education in Vermont; and a discussion of college charges for tuition.

Cumulative Index of the First Ten Annual Reports, 78 pages. 1916.

The Eleventh Annual Report of the President and of the Treasurer, 172 pages. 1916.

Including discussions of a comprehensive plan of insurance and annuities for college teachers with the comments of the Associated Institutions, and discussions of teachers', industrial and clergy pension funds in general; together with reports of progress in the Foundation's studies of legal education, engineering education, agricultural education, and the training of teachers; and a study of college entrance certificates, with suggestions for a uniform blank.

The Twelfth Annual Report of the President and of the Treasurer, 154 pages. 1917.

Including discussions of insurance and annuities for college teachers, with the report of a Commission on Insurance and Annuities and the charter of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America; descriptions of current developments in the general field of pensions; and reports of progress in the Foundation's educational inquiries.

The Bulletins

Number One. Papers Relating to the Admission of State Institutions to the System of Retiring Allowances of the Carnegie Foundation, 45 pages. 1907.

Including arguments in favor of the admission of State and provincial universities to the benefits of the Foundation, and a statement by the President of the administrative and financial problems involved. (*Out of print.*)

Number Two. The Financial Status of the Professor in America and in Germany, 101 pages. 1909.

A study of the expenditure for instruction in one hundred and fifty-six American institutions, with comparisons of the maximum and average salaries, the average age, the amount of teaching, the appointment, tenure, and retirement privileges of professors in the United States and Canada and in Germany. (*Out of print.*)

Number Three. Standard Forms for Financial Reports of Colleges, Universities and Technical Schools, 37 pages. 1910.

Containing twenty-five typical blank forms for the public reporting of the

financial receipts and expenditure of universities and colleges, with an introduction recommending the modification of current practice in directions commended by educators, financiers, and accountants. (*Out of print; a new edition is in preparation.*)

Number Four. Medical Education in the United States and Canada, 346 pages. 1910.

A comprehensive report to the Foundation, by ABRAHAM FLEXNER, on medical education in the United States and Canada, with regard to the course of study, financial aspects, medical sects, State boards, postgraduate schools, and other special forms of medical education; with descriptive and tabular accounts of all the medical schools throughout the United States and Canada; and a general plan for reconstruction, with an introduction by the President of the Foundation.

Number Five. Academic and Industrial Efficiency, 134 pages. 1910.

A report to the Foundation, by MORRIS LLEWELLYN COOKE, on the teaching and research in physics in eight American universities, colleges, and technical schools, with an endeavor to estimate efficiency in organization, teaching, research, the use of buildings, and in financial, departmental, and student administration. (*Out of print.*)

Number Six. Medical Education in Europe, 357 pages. 1912.

A report by ABRAHAM FLEXNER concerning the contemporary condition in Germany, Great Britain, and France, of the basis of medical education, the preliminary and the medical sciences, clinical instruction, curricula and examinations, postgraduate education, the medical education of women, the number and distribution of physicians, the financial aspects of medical education, and the problem of sects and quacks; together with an introduction by the President of the Foundation, contrasting these European conditions with those in the United States and Canada.

Number Seven. Education in Vermont, 241 pages. 1914.

A study prepared at the request of the Vermont Educational Commission, giving the reason for and the method of the inquiry, description and discussion of the entire educational system of the State, with certain conclusions and recommendations, and a brief statistical appendix.

Number Eight. The Common Law and the Case Method in American University Law Schools, 84 pages. 1914.

A report to the Foundation by JOSEF REDLICH, of the University of Vienna, dealing with law as a science and a profession, early methods of legal instruction, the development and success of the Case Method, its weaknesses, and suggestions for improvement in legal instruction, scholarship, and research.

Number Nine. A Comprehensive Plan of Insurance and Annuities for College Teachers, 68 pages. 1916.

A discussion, by the President of the Foundation, of pensions, annuities,

and life insurance in general and for teachers in particular, with indications of the limitations of the Foundation's present system and suggestions for the development of a comprehensive and permanent plan.
(Confidential edition for officers and professors of the institutions that are associated with the Foundation, October, 1915. Reprinted, with a preliminary statement, for general distribution, April, 1916.)

Number Ten. Federal Aid for Vocational Education, 127 pages. 1917.
A study, by I. L. KANDEL, dealing with the legislative history of the various acts for the establishment and support of land grant colleges, the political and educational policies underlying this form of legislation, the development of the land grant colleges and their relation to social demand, and the influence of the precedents established by these acts on the recent movement for federal aid for vocational education.

Number Eleven. Engineering Education, 135 pages. 1918.
A study, by CHARLES RIBORG MANN, at the request of a joint committee of the national engineering societies, of the development of engineering schools in the United States—their aims, resources, administration, curricula, instruction, and student progress; the chief problems of engineering education—admission, curricula, courses, testing, and grading; with suggestions concerning the curriculum, specialization, teaching, and the professional spirit.

Number Twelve. Pensions for Public School Teachers, 90 pages. 1918.
A report, by CLYDE FURST and I. L. KANDEL, for the Committee on Salaries, Pensions, and Tenure of the National Education Association, describing all existing systems of pensions for teachers, discussing their limitations in the light of experience and the fundamental principles for pensions, and presenting an illustration of a financially and socially sound State system of pensions for teachers, based upon a complete census of the teachers in the State of Vermont.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Rules for the Admission of Institutions and for the Granting of Retiring Allowances, 16 pages, 1906. Revised, 12 pages, 1908; 12 pages, 1910; 10 pages, 1913; 12 pages, 1918.

A Plan for an Exchange of Teachers between Prussia and the United States, 7 pages. 1908.

An American Teacher's Year in a Prussian Gymnasium, 37 pages. 1911.

Curricula Designed for the Professional Preparation of Teachers for American Public Schools, 60 pages. 1917. Provisional suggestions for discussion.

List of Publications, 16 pages. 1917.

Bulletins on Legal Education, the Training of Teachers, and Justice and the Poor are in press.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR
INTERNATIONAL PEACE

HEADQUARTERS, CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE, WASHINGTON

Board Room of the Carnegie Endowment

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

FOUNDED, 1910

PURPOSE AND PLANS

Mr. Carnegie's letter (December 14, 1910, see page 183), establishing the Endowment for International Peace, "to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization," declares that "lines of future action can not be wisely laid down. Many may have to be tried, and having full confidence in my Trustees I leave to them the widest discretion as to the measures and policy they shall from time to time adopt, only premising that the one end they shall keep unceasingly in view until it is attained, is the speedy abolition of international war between so-called civilized nations."

The Board of Trustees, in accepting this responsibility, gave anxious thought to projects to this end, ancient and modern, and developed a general plan of work, since consistently followed. In Article II of the Articles of Association the following purposes are laid down:

(a) To promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it.

(b) To aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement on the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations.

(c) To diffuse information, and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature, and effects of war, and means for its prevention and avoidance.

(d) To establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries.

(e) To cultivate friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations.

(f) To promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes.

(g) To maintain, promote, and assist such establishments, organizations, associations, and agencies as shall be deemed necessary or useful in the accomplishment of the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

These seven postulates were divided into three groups, and on March 9, 1911, the Executive Committee established three Divisions, each with a Director in charge as follows:

Division of Intercourse and Education.—To promote the objects and purposes specified in (c), (e) and (g). Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, while unable permanently to accept the Directorship of this Division, consented to act temporarily, and has since continued as Acting Director.

Division of Economics and History.—To which was assigned section (a). Dr. John Bates Clark, Professor of Political Science in Columbia University, was appointed Director.

Division of International Law.—Dr. James Brown Scott was appointed Director, and discharges the duties of this office in connection with those of the Secretary. The sections assigned to this Division by the Executive Committee were (b), (d) and(f).

The activities of the Endowment are international in scope, chiefly scientific and educational in character, the plan being that the scientific results of the work of the Divisions of Economics and History and International Law will be popularized and made the basis of propaganda by the first Division, in addition to work undertaken upon its own initiative.

Attitude of the Endowment on the War and its Services to the Government

The entrance of the United States into the European War made it evident that a large part of the earlier activities of the Endowment must be abandoned until the restoration of peace.

The hope of the world for permanent international peace was concentrated first upon the prevention of German domination. It became evident to the point of demonstration that German domination could be prevented only by force of arms. The Endowment has endeavored to contribute what it could by taking a clear and definite position in favor of the active and relentless prosecution of the war to final victory.

The resolutions of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee were as follows:

Resolution of the Board of Trustees Adopted April 19, 1917

RESOLVED, That the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, assembled for their annual meeting, declare hereby their belief that the most effective means of promoting durable international peace is to prosecute the war against the Imperial German Government to final victory for democracy, in accordance with the policy declared by the President of the United States.

Resolution of the Executive Committee Adopted November 1, 1917

The Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, assembled in annual meeting at Washington, D. C., on April 19–20 last, adopted the following resolution by unanimous vote:

RESOLVED, That the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, assembled for their annual meeting, declare hereby their belief that the most effective means of promoting durable international peace is to prosecute the war against the Imperial German Government to final victory for democracy, in accordance with the policy declared by the President of the United States.

In view of recent events, emphasized by the widespread intrigues of the German Government to deceive and mislead the peace-loving people of the world, the Executive Committee of the Endowment unanimously reaffirms this declaration and pledges the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to the loyal support of those courses of action that will assure early, complete and final victory for the arms of the Allied forces. The path to durable international peace on which the liberty-loving nations of the world would so gladly enter, is now blocked by the blind reliance of Germany upon the invincibility of German military power and upon its effectiveness as an instrument of international policy. This reliance must be broken before any other effective steps can be taken to secure international peace. It can be broken only by defeat.

The Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment call upon all lovers of peace to assist in every possible way in the effective prosecution of the war which has peace and not conquest for its aim.

The officers of the Endowment have considered that the best service the Division of International Law could render to the cause of international peace was to contribute as far as possible to adequate preparation for the great emergency which arose at the close of the war. It has accordingly sought to help bring about adequate preparation in two ways.

In the first place, it has published or contributed to the publication of a series of works which furnish the same kind of foundation for effective consideration of the questions which arise in a peace conference that Madison's Notes and Elliot's Debates, and the earlier history of the development of constitutional law in the United States furnish for the consideration of interstate questions in America.

The other method of contributing to this preparation was through active cooperation with the officers of the government, whose official positions threw upon them responsibility for the representation of the United States in the Peace Conference. At the meeting of April 19, 1917, the Board of Trustees adopted the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace offers to the government the services of its Division of International Law, its personnel and equipment, for dealing with the pressure of international business incident to the war.

This offer of the Endowment was accepted by Secretary of State Lansing on April 26, 1917, and accordingly the Division has been engaged since that time almost entirely on projects for the Department of State. Ample provision was made by the Executive Committee for the increased expenditures made necessary on this account, and the personnel of the Secretary's office, as well as of the Division of International Law, was largely increased.

A great volume of material has thus been collected, both in printed and manuscript form, and shipped to France for the use of the Peace Conference. That the Administration recognized the value of these services, was shown by its appointment of Dr. Scott, the Secretary and the Director of the Division of International Law, as Technical Adviser in international law to the American representatives at the Peace Conference, together with four of the expert assistants in the Division.

The Administration

The administrative work of the Endowment is under the supervision of the Secretary, James Brown Scott, aided by the Assistant

Secretary and Statistician, S. N. D. North, and the Assistant to the Secretary, George A. Finch. The personnel of the office consists of a chief clerk, auditor, translator and librarian, assisted by the necessary clerical force.

Offices

The headquarters of the Endowment are located at Nos. 2, 4, and 6 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. The three buildings were private dwellings purchased at intervals and since connected. They include a frontage of 106.9 feet on Pennsylvania Avenue, and 83 feet on Jackson Place, with a total area of 8,856 square feet. The property fronts the White House and the State, War and Navy Building on Pennsylvania Avenue, and is the most desirably located property in Washington, outside of that owned by the government. The use of the building No. 6 was donated to the Government Committee on Public Information during the continuance of the war.

Cooperative Annuity Plan

As a recognition of efficient service, and to secure permanency, the Endowment has under consideration a cooperative arrangement with the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America organized by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, under which its officers and employes will have the privilege of obtaining annuities and life insurance at cost, free from all overhead charges of every kind. Under this plan they can obtain annuities, half the cost of which is paid by the Endowment, the other half by the employe at the rate of 5 per cent of his monthly salary.

The Library

The library, with which is combined the general information bureau, is one of the most important auxiliaries of the Secretary's office. It is one of the most complete libraries on international law, the peace movement, and the literature of the recent war, in Washington. The public is freely accorded its use, and it has a constantly increasing patronage of private and official students. It contains some 16,500 titles, properly catalogued and shelved.

Expenditures and Accounts

The following table shows the expenditures of the Endowment by fiscal years and by Divisions, since its foundation in 1910:

Fiscal Year	Secretary's Office and General Administration	Division of Intercourse and Education	Division of Economics and History	Division of International Law	Purchase of headquarters buildings and sites	Total
1911	$32,436.16	$66,981.05	$12,661.78	$1,972.53	.....	$114,051.52
1912	25,633.99	145,475.31	18,466.20	7,844.71	.....	197,420.21
1913	51,385.53	220,182.79	44,449.88	50,061.36	$54,475.00	420,554.56
1914	55,363.18	253,714.69	71,064.59	82,909.03	82,525.00	545,576.49
1915	76,182.28	254,348.46	47,845.82	63,436.82	.....	441,813.38
1916	56,444.26	301,183.30	82,251.07	110,716.90	.....	550,595.53
1917	60,817.65	230,123.38	40,456.55	143,524.99	47,000.00	521,922.57
1918	69,611.74	241,071.10	52,884.34	85,577.70	.....	449,144.88
Totals	$427,874.79	$1,713,080.08	$370,080.23	$546,044.04	$184,000.00	$3,241,079.14

The receipt and distribution of funds are shown in detail each month in the printed reports of the Treasurer. All expenditures by the Endowment, both in the United States and foreign countries, are made through the Secretary's office, where the vouchers and checks for the signature of the Treasurer are prepared.

Publications

The Secretary's office publishes a quarterly List of Publications of the Endowment. This list already numbers 123 titles, including books and pamphlets. As indicative of the amount of propaganda represented in these publications, it may be stated that they total 25,286 printed pages; the grand total number of pages printed by the Endowment is approximately 48,185,199 pages. The work of editing these publications for the printer, of proofreading and publishing them, is a large and steadily increasing duty of the Secretary's office.

An examination of this list of publications will convey to the reader a definite conception of the importance of many of them, and of their immediate and vital bearing upon the problems which have arisen in connection with the just settlement of the greatest war in the world's history. The list of publications appears at

the end of this article. All of the pamphlet publications of the Endowment are issued for gratuitous circulation. Wherever a price is indicated, the publications may be obtained by remittance to the publishers, either the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, or the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York City.

Translation

Translation from French, Spanish, German, Italian, and other European languages forms one of the most important branches of the work of the Secretary's office, by reason of the polyglot sources from which it procures the materials for its publications.

Depository Libraries

The publications of the Endowment are of two classes: those which are distributed gratuitously, by far the greater portion; and those which by reason of their highly technical and scientific character, and the restricted demand, are sold for a price by the Endowment's publishers. In order to make the latter freely available for general use, the Endowment has established a chain of 693 depository libraries, of which 379 are located in the United States, and 314 in foreign countries. No libraries are admitted to this free distribution which do not agree carefully to shelve and catalogue these publications, and make them freely accessible to all applicants.

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

The Division of Intercourse and Education, in addition to the service above outlined, has done most important work in the broad fields assigned it. To diffuse information, to educate public opinion, to cultivate friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations, it has prepared and widely circulated some sixteen reports of great value, such as Dr. Charles W. Eliot's, *Some Roads Towards Peace*, a report of his

visit made to China and Japan in 1912; the *Report of the International Commission to Inquire into the Causes and Conduct of the Balkan Wars,* published with maps and illustrations in 1914; the report of Honorable Robert Bacon of his journey to South America in 1913, entitled *For Better Relations with Our Latin American Neighbors* (also printed in the original Spanish, Portuguese and French); and the complete record of the reception in the United States in 1917 of the Imperial Japanese Mission headed by Viscount Ishii.

European Bureau

The Division maintains a European Bureau at No. 24 rue Pierre Curie, Paris, presided over by Senator d'Estournelles de Constant, and has an organized corps of special correspondents in various European capitals and in Tokio, with whom it is in constant communication.

The educational work of the Division directly and in cooperation with the other Divisions is of the utmost importance. As an illustration, at the Second Pan American Scientific Congress held in Washington, December 27, 1915–January 8, 1916, besides the official delegates appointed by the governments of the twenty-one American Republics, three delegates from each Republic were invited to attend the Conference. These delegates were the guests of the Endowment from the date of their departure until their return to their homes. They contributed very greatly to the success of the Congress, and incidentally gave the Endowment a prestige in Latin America it would have been difficult otherwise to obtain.

Plans have been made for the exchange of professorships between South American and North American universities, and are under consideration for the exchange of a limited number of students. In 1916, the Division sent to the *Museo Social Argentino* at Buenos Aires a gift of a library of some 9,000 books, pamphlets and maps, especially selected as typical of the political and intellectual life of the United States. The gift was profoundly appreciated, and plans are now making for sending similar libraries to other South American capitals, to several European capitals,

and to Tokio and Peking. It has established and is publishing in alternate months and alternately in Spanish and English, a periodical entitled *Inter-America,* for the purpose of overcoming in part the barrier of language which hinders the exchange of contemporary thought. It has established a series of volumes containing authoritative material relating to war and peace, for use by authors, publishers and teachers. These books are used widely in both public and private schools. It has established a chain of international polity clubs, and provided lecturers for them, and courses in the nonpartisan study of international problems with particular reference to American foreign policy. It has cooperated with seventy-nine universities, colleges and State normal schools in offering in their summer sessions courses to stimulate a more intelligent interest in international affairs. It has contributed to the work of the ancient American Peace Society, of the American Association for International Conciliation and of the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union. This summary presents only a partial view of the enormous amount and variety of the educational work of the Division.

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

The work of the Division of Economics and History was organized at a conference held in Bern, Switzerland, in August, 1911, under the direction of Dr. John Bates Clark, which was attended by a number of the most distinguished economists and publicists of the European countries, together with representatives from Japan and the United States. Many of these economists were subsequently organized into the Committee of Research, which constitutes a permanent organization of the Division.

This conference, resolved into three commissions, outlined a complete program "to promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war, and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it." Each member of the Committee of Research assumed editorial responsibility for groups of topics outlined by the three commissions, and contracts were made with about 200 contributors and collaborators, to whom were assigned

subjects upon the three programs. Many of these studies were completed during the two following years, and nine volumes have been published by the Division.

An important group of studies, made by recognized authorities on the question of armaments, covering the military situation in a large number of countries, was completed and was ready for publication when the European War broke out. It was deemed unwise by the Executive Committee to publish at the time this volume, which when revised and issued will show the status of armament at the outbreak of the war and afterwards. A number of other manuscripts were completed and received by the Director, and have been held, awaiting a more opportune time for publication. One large series consisting of fourteen monographs contains a complete history of the Socialist movement in as many countries. Most of these contributions were in foreign languages, and their translation has been partially made, but publication has been postponed for reasons similar to those above given. Thus the European War has seriously interfered with the work of the Division. In the meanwhile, it has organized a commission of distinguished Japanese publicists to make similar economic studies in China and Japan, and this work is rapidly approaching completion.

Economic History of the War

An important undertaking is a plan for the compilation and publication of an Economic History of the War. The collection of original material for this history by members of the Committee of Research, in important belligerent countries, has been in progress since the war began; a mass of printed and other matter, which probably can never be duplicated, has been assembled, and plans are now in the making for preparation of the history itself.

Preliminary Economic Studies of the War

In the meanwhile, the Division is publishing, under the direction of Dean David Kinley of the University of Illinois, a series of Preliminary Economic Studies of the War, written by well known

economists and publicists of the United States. Arrangements have been made for twenty-five of these studies, fifteen of which have already been published, and the list will be further enlarged. The demand for these monographs has been unexpectedly large, demonstrating that, notwithstanding their necessarily tentative character, they are serving a useful purpose.

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

International cooperation and agreement are indispensable in any scheme for the development and acceptance of the principles of international law. The plan of work of this Division of the Endowment was, therefore, not definitely decided upon until after the Director had consulted with and obtained the advice of the *Institut de Droit International*, among whose members may be found the most distinguished living authorities in the science. At the session of the *Institut* held at Christiania in August, 1912, it formally accepted the title and functions of general adviser to the Division of International Law, which had been offered to it by the Trustees of the Endowment, and elected eleven of the leading European international jurists, publicists, statesmen and diplomats to act as a special consultative committee, in matters of general policy for the Division. From this eminent consulting body, much valuable advice as to the plan and scope of its activities was obtained, prior to the outbreak of the European War.

The largest part, and what may be called the regular routine work of the Division, consists in the collection of materials for the compilation, editing and publication, in pamphlet and volume form, of international conventions, treatises, judicial decisions, and documents explaining and interpreting international law, or which may be regarded as epochal in the development of its principles, many of which are little known or not readily accessible, but whose general circulation will promote the objects for which the Division was established.

The pamphlet series now numbers over thirty, and the volumes over thirty. They include volumes on the Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907, printed in both pamphlet

and volume form, and in several languages, the decisions of the Hague Tribunals of Arbitration, and other authoritative documents setting forth the work and achievements of the Hague Peace Conferences and books on the *Declaration of London*, *The Establishment of an International Court of Justice*, *Treaties for the Advancement of Peace*, *Diplomatic Documents relating to the Outbreak of the European War*, etc. A large number of additional pamphlets and volumes are in press or in preparation, among which may be mentioned an English translation of the complete proceedings of the two Hague Conferences, and the following special series:

(a) The Classics of International Law, begun in 1906 by the Carnegie Institution, but transferred on January 1, 1917, to the Division of International Law, being a reproduction of classic works connected with the history and development of international law, which has been undertaken on account of the difficulty of procuring the texts in convenient form for scientific study.

(b) The *Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens*, a collection of important treatises on international law, originally published in languages not universally used and now translated and published by the Endowment in French, the diplomatic language of the world, so as to make their contents more generally accessible.

(c) A collection of all known international arbitrations, under the supervision of Professor John Bassett Moore, which has been in progress since 1912, and which it is estimated will eventually require twenty-five volumes.

(d) A collection of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in controversies between States, accompanied by an essay by the Director on the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court in such matters, and a fourth volume in the series containing a study of the United States as an example of international organization.

(e) Several collections on Latin American relations, including arbitration treaties, the Monroe Doctrine, and a documentary diplomatic history of the emancipation of the Latin American countries.

Besides the work done in the Division itself, it has undertaken as a part of its regular activities to encourage, support and maintain other institutions engaged in promoting the same or similar objects. This aid has been extended: (a) By granting annual subventions to international organizations, such as the *Institut de Droit International*, the *Société de Législation Comparée*, the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, and the Grotius Society of London. In this connection, the part played by the Division, in the creation and maintenance of the American Institute of International Law, deserves special mention. Through the initiative of the Division, national societies of international law have been organized in every American country, and a central body, composed of representatives chosen from these societies, has been established under the name of the American Institute of International Law, which has received the financial support of the Endowment toward the expenses of its meetings and the issuance of its publications, notable among which is its Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations adopted at its inaugural session held at Washington in 1916 under the auspices of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress. (b) By contributing toward the expenses of publishing the several well known European journals of international law and the Japanese journal which, on account of their scientific character and consequently limited circulation, had heretofore been published at a personal loss to the editors. (c) By making it possible for individual authors to secure the publication of meritorious works on international law which, because of their technical nature, are not attractive as commercial ventures. This aid has taken the form of a guaranty by the Endowment of the expenses of publication, and through this means, a number of valuable contributions to the science have made their appearance which it is believed would otherwise have remained unknown.

Academy of International Law

One of the first undertakings of the Division was to promote the establishment of an Academy of International Law at The

Hague, with a teaching and student body representative of all the leading nations of the world. This unique project has thus far failed of realization; two months before the date set for the opening of the academy the outbreak of the European War necessitated its indefinite postponement.

In 1911, the Division published an exhaustive report upon the teaching of international law in the educational institutions of the United States. Three years later a conference of American teachers of international law was held under its auspices. This conference adopted a series of recommendations, designed to encourage the study and strengthen the teaching of international law, which the Division has been instrumental in putting into effect. The recommendations for the establishment of fellowships in international law to provide a corps of competent teachers in the subject, has been effected directly by the Division, which now awards such fellowships as an annual feature of its work.

The Division has, from time to time, brought eminent foreign international authorities to the United States, to deliver courses of lectures before its colleges and universities.

In addition to its regular work the Division, since the entry of the United States into the war, has devoted a great deal of its time and resources, pursuant to the offer of its services to the government by the Trustees,[1] to special work for the Department of State, with respect to the effect of the war on the principles and rules of international law, with respect to proposals which have been made for a world organization, and with respect to other technical and scientific questions incident to the great conflict. To enable the Division to prosecute this work in time for use at the Peace Conference, the personnel was largely augmented and the ordinary funds of the Division increased by the addition of thirty thousand dollars.

[1] See *supra*, page 168.

APPENDIX

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

President, ELIHU ROOT, New York
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Secretary, JAMES BROWN SCOTT, District of Columbia
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GEORGE W. PERKINS, *Chairman*
ROBERT A. FRANKS — SAMUEL MATHER

[1] Died May 29, 1919.

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

JOHN L. CADWALADER, New York, died March 11, 1914
JOSEPH H. CHOATE, New York, *Vice President*, died May 14, 1917
CLEVELAND H. DODGE, New York, resigned April 7, 1919
CHARLES W. ELIOT, Massachusetts, resigned April 16, 1919
JOHN W. FOSTER, District of Columbia, died November 15, 1917
ALBERT K. SMILEY, New York, died December 2, 1912
ANDREW D. WHITE, New York, died November 4, 1918
LUKE E. WRIGHT, Tennessee, resigned April 13, 1918

ADMINISTRATION

Secretary, JAMES BROWN SCOTT
Assistant Secretary and Statistician, S. N. D. NORTH
Assistant to the Secretary, GEORGE A. FINCH
Office, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
Telephone, Main 3428. *Cable*, Interpax, Washington

DIVISIONAL ORGANIZATION

I

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

Acting Director, NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
Assistant to the Director, HENRY S. HASKELL
Office, 407 West 117th Street, New York City
Telephone, 8644 Morningside. *Cable*, Interpax, New York

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Advisory Council

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JEAN EFREMOFF, Petrograd, Russia
RT. HON. SIR EDWARD FRY,[1] Bristol, England

[1]Died October 19, 1918.

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European Bureau

Secretary General, JULES-JEAN PRUDHOMMEAUX
Secretary, JULES LOUIS PUECH
Auditor, TH. RUYSSEN
Office of Secretariat, 24 rue Pierre Curie, Paris, France

Correspondents of the European Bureau

ERNST BECKMAN, Djürsholm près de Stockholm, Sweden
CORRAGIONI D'ORELLI, Paris, France
JACQUES DUMAS, Versailles, France
EDOARDO GIRETTI, Piémont, Italy
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THÉODORE RUYSSEN, Bordeaux, France
E. SÉMÉNOFF, Petrograd, Russia
SANCHEZ DE SILVERA, Nantes, France

II

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

Director, JOHN BATES CLARK
Office, 407 West 117th Street, New York City
Telephone, 8644 Morningside. *Cable*, Interpax, New York

COMMITTEE OF RESEARCH

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III

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BIBLIOTHÈQUE INTERNATIONALE DU DROIT DES GENS

Director, A. G. DE LAPRADELLE
Office, 2 rue Lecourbe, Paris, France

ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AT THE HAGUE

Established with the Cooperation of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

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LORD REAY, Great Britain
JAMES BROWN SCOTT, United States
BARON MICHEL DE TAUBE, Russia

MR. CARNEGIE'S LETTER TO THE TRUSTEES

December 14, 1910.

GENTLEMEN: I hav transferd to you as Trustees of the Carnegie Peace Fund, Ten Million Dollars of Five Per Cent First Mortgage Bonds, the revenue of which is to be administerd by you to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization. Altho we no longer eat our fellow men nor torture prisoners, nor sack cities killing their inhabitants, we still kill each other in war like barbarians. Only wild beasts are excusable for doing that in this, the twentieth century of the Christian era, for the crime of war is inherent, since it decides not in favor of the right, but always of the strong. The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment. . . .

In order to giv effect to this gift, it will be suitable that the Trustees herein named shall form a corporation with lawful powers appropriate to the accomplishment of the purposes herein exprest and I authorize the conveyance of the fund to such a corporation.

The Trustees hav power to sell, invest, or reinvest all funds, either in the United States or in other countries, subject as respects investments in the United States to no more restriction than is imposed upon savings banks or insurance companies in the State of New York.

No personal liability will attach to Trustees for their action or nonaction as Trustees. They may act as a Board. They hav power to fill vacancies or to add to their number and to employ all officials and to fix their compensation whether members of the Board or not. Trustees shall be reimburst all expenses incurd in connection with their duties as Trustees, including traveling expenses attending meetings, including expenses of wife or dauter to each annual meeting. A majority of the Trustees may act for the whole. The President shall be granted such honoraria as the Trustees think proper and as he can be prevaild upon to accept.

Lines of future action can not be wisely laid down. Many may hav to be tried, and having full confidence in my Trustees I leav to them the widest discretion as to the mesures and policy they shall from time to time adopt, only premising that the one end they shall keep unceasingly in view until it is attaind, is the speedy abolition of international war between so-cald civilized nations.

When civilized nations enter into such treaties as named, and war is discarded as disgraceful to civilized men, as personal war (duelling) and man selling and buying (slavery) hav been discarded within the wide boundaries of our English-speaking race, the Trustees will pleas then consider what is the next most degrading remaining evil or evils whose banishment—or what new elevating element or elements if introduced or fosterd, or both combined—would most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of man, and so on from century

to century without end, my Trustees of each age shall determin how they can best aid man in his upward march to higher and higher stages of development unceasingly; for now we know that man was created, not with an instinct for his own degradation, but imbued with the desire and the power for improvement to which, perchance, there may be no limit short of perfection even here in this life upon erth.

Let my Trustees therefore ask themselvs from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund.

Thanking you for your cordial acceptance of this trust and your harty approval of its object, I am

Very gratefully yours,
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Witness:
LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE.
MARGARET CARNEGIE.

RESOLUTIONS OF ACCEPTANCE

RESOLVED, That the Trust Fund, for the promotion of peace, specified in the instrument subscribed to and delivered this day by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, be and it is hereby accepted for the purposes prescribed by the donor.

RESOLVED, That in undertaking to hold and use, in trust, this munificent gift for the benefit of mankind, the Trustees are moved by a deep sense of the sincere and noble spirit of humanity which inspires the donor of the Fund. They feel that all thoughtful men and women should be grateful to him, and should be glad to aid, so far as lies within their power, towards the accomplishment of the much-to-be-desired end upon which he has fixed his hopes, and to which he desires to contribute. They are not unmindful of the delicacy and difficulty involved in dealing with so great a sum, for such a purpose, wisely and not mischievously, and in ways which shall be practical and effective. They accept the Trust in the belief that, although doubtless many mistakes may be made, great and permanent good can be accomplished.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1. Pending the incorporation of the Trustees, the business of the Trust shall be conducted by the Trustees as an unincorporated association, and shall be managed and controlled by the Board of Trustees, which shall consist of twenty-eight members, who shall hold office continuously and not for a stated term.

The name of the association shall be "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace."

SECTION 2. Vacancies in the Board of Trustees shall be filled by the Trustees, by ballot, by a vote of two-thirds of the Trustees present at a meeting. No person shall be elected, however, who shall not have been nominated, in writing, by some member of the Board of Trustees twenty days before an annual or special meeting. A list of the persons so nominated, with the names of the proposers, shall be mailed to each member of the Board of Trustees twenty days before a meeting, and no other nomination shall be considered except by the unanimous consent of the Trustees present.

SECTION 3. In case any Trustee shall fail to attend three successive annual meetings of the Board, he shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee.

SECTION 4. No Trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as such.

ARTICLE II

SECTION 1. The principal office of the association shall be in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held on the third Friday of April in each year.

SECTION 2. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Executive Committee at such place as the Committee shall determine, by notice served personally upon or mailed to the usual address of each Trustee, twenty days prior to the meeting, as the names and addresses of such Trustees appear upon the books of the association.

A special meeting of the Board on the second Friday of November in each year shall be called and held in accordance with the provisions of this section, for the transaction of such business as the Board shall determine upon, including any special appropriations that may be found necessary.

SECTION 3. Special meetings shall be called by the president in the same manner upon the written request of seven members of the Board.

SECTION 4. A majority of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 5. Prescribes the order of business at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE III

SECTION 1. The officers of the association shall be a president and a vice president, who shall be elected from the members of the Board by ballot annually. There shall also be a secretary elected from the members of the Board, who shall serve during the pleasure of the Board, and a treasurer, who may or may not be a member of the Board, who shall be elected by the Board and serve during the pleasure of the Board.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. The president shall be the presiding officer of the association and chairman, *ex officio*, of the Executive Committee. He shall preside at all

meetings of the Board or the Executive Committee, and exercise the usual duties of a presiding officer. He shall have general supervision of all matters of administration and of all the affairs of the association.

SECTION 2. In the absence or disability of the president, his duties shall be performed by the vice president.

ARTICLE V

SECTION 1. The secretary shall be the chief administrative officer of the association and, subject to the authority of the Board and the Executive Committee, shall have immediate charge of the administration of its affairs and of the work undertaken by it or with its funds. He shall devote his entire time to the work of the association. He shall prepare and submit to the Board of Trustees and to the Executive Committee plans, suggestions and recommendations for the work of the association, shall carry on its correspondence, and generally supervise the work of the association. He shall sign and execute all instruments in the name of the association when authorized to do so by the Board of Trustees or by the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee. He shall countersign all cheques, orders, bills or drafts for the payment of money, and shall perform the usual duties of a secretary and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board or the Executive Committee.

SECTION 2. He shall be the legal custodian of all property of the association whose custody is not otherwise provided for. He shall submit to the Board of Trustees, at least thirty days before its annual meeting, a written report of the operations and business of the association for the preceding fiscal year, with such recommendations as he shall approve.

SECTION 3. He shall act, ex officio, as secretary of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee, and shall have custody of the seal and affix the same when directed so to do by the Board, the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee.

SECTION 4. An assistant secretary may be appointed by the Executive Committee to perform the duties or exercise the powers of the secretary, or some part thereof.

ARTICLE VI

SECTION 1. The treasurer shall have the care and custody of all funds and property of the association as distinguished from the permanent invested funds and securities, and shall deposit the same in such bank, trust company or depository as the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee shall designate, and shall, subject to the direction of the Board or the Executive Committee, disburse and dispose of the same, and shall perform the usual duties incident to the office of treasurer. He shall report to each meeting of the Executive Committee. He shall keep proper books of account of all moneys or disposition of property received and paid out on account of the association, and shall exhibit the same when required by the Executive Committee, the Finance Com-

mittee or any officer of the association. He shall submit a report of the accounts and financial condition of the association, and of all moneys received or expended by him, at each annual meeting of the association. He may be required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such sum as the Executive Committee may require.

SECTION 2. An assistant treasurer may be appointed by the Executive Committee to perform the duties and exercise the powers, or some part thereof, of the treasurer. Such assistant treasurer may be either an individual or a corporation, who may in like manner be required to furnish a bond.

ARTICLE VII

SECTION 1. There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of the president, the secretary, and five other Trustees elected by the Board by ballot for a term of three years who shall be eligible for reelection. The members first elected shall determine their respective terms by lot, two to serve three years, two to serve two years and one a single year. A member elected to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of the term.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee shall, subject to the authority of the Board, and when the Board is not in session, exercise all the powers of the Board in the management, direction and supervision of the business and the conduct of the affairs of the association. It may appoint advisory committees, or agents, with such powers and duties as it shall approve, and shall fix salaries of officers, agents and employes.

SECTION 3. The Executive Committee shall direct the manner in which the books and accounts of the association shall be kept, and shall cause to be examined from time to time the accounts and vouchers of the treasurer for moneys received and paid out by him. Such committee shall submit a written report to the Board at each meeting of the Board, and shall submit an annual report to the annual meeting of the Board.

SECTION 4. Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the Executive Committee or in the office of secretary or treasurer, or in any other office of the association by death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Executive Committee until the next annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 5. A majority of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII

SECTION 1. The Finance Committee shall consist of three Trustees to be elected by the Trustees by ballot annually.

SECTION 2. The Finance Committee shall have custody of the permanent invested funds and securities of the association and general charge of its investments, and shall care for, invest and dispose of the same subject to the directions of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee. It shall con-

sider and recommend to the Board from time to time such measures as in its opinion will promote the financial interests of the association, and shall make a report at each annual meeting of the Board.

Pending incorporation the title to the permanent invested funds and securities of the association, as well as the custody thereof, shall be vested in the Finance Committee in trust for the association.

ARTICLE IX

The terms of office of all officers and of all members of committees shall continue until their successors in each case are appointed.

ARTICLE X

SECTION 1. The fiscal year of the association shall commence on the first day of July in each year.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee, at least one month prior to the annual meeting in each year, shall cause the accounts of the association to be audited by a skilled accountant, to be appointed by the president, and shall submit to the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees a full statement of the finances and work of the association, and shall mail to each member of the Board of Trustees a detailed estimate of expenses and requirements for appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year, thirty days before the annual meeting.

SECTION 3. The Board of Trustees at the annual meeting in each year shall make general appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year, and may make special appropriations from time to time.

SECTION 4. The securities of the association and other evidences of property shall be deposited under such safeguards as the Trustees or the Executive Committee shall designate; and the moneys of the association shall be deposited in such banks or depositories as may from time to time be designated by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XI

These by-laws may be amended at any annual or special meeting of the Board of Trustees by a majority vote of the members present, provided written notice of the proposed amendment shall be personally served upon, or mailed to the usual address of, each member of the Board at least twenty days prior to such meeting.

ARTICLE XII

The Executive Committee is hereby empowered to accept, on behalf of the association, a charter of the tenor and form reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to the House on the third day of February, 1911 [H. R. 32084, "To incorporate the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace"], and laid before the Trustees of this association on the ninth day of March, 1911, with such alterations and amendments thereto as

may be imposed by Congress and are not, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, inconsistent with the effective prosecution of the purposes of the association.

Upon the granting of such charter the property and business of the association shall be transferred to the corporation so formed and a meeting of the Trustees shall be called for the purpose of regulating and directing the further conduct of the business by the corporation.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

All publications with a price attached should be ordered directly from the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York City. All publications distributed gratuitously will be forwarded by the Secretary, No. 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., on request.

Publications of the Secretary's Office

Year Books of the Endowment for 1911, 1912, 1913–1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919.
Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie.

Publications of the Division of Intercourse and Education

No. 1 **Some Roads Towards Peace: A Report on Observations Made in China and Japan in 1912.** By Dr. Charles W. Eliot. vi+88 p. 1914.

No. 2† **German International Progress in 1913.** By Professor Dr. Wilhelm Paszkowski. iii+11 p. 1914.

No. 3 **Educational Exchange with Japan.** By Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie. 8 p. 1914.

No. 4† **Report of the International Commission to Inquire into the Causes and Conduct of the Balkan Wars.** ix+418 p., illus., maps. 1914.

No. 5† **Intellectual and Cultural Relations Between the United States and the Other Republics of America.** By Dr. Harry Erwin Bard. iv+35 p. 1914.

No. 6† **Growth of Internationalism in Japan.** By T. Miyaoka. iii+15 p. 1915.

No. 7† **For Better Relations with our Latin American Neighbors: A Journey to South America.** [English Edition.] By Robert Bacon. viii+186 p. 1915.

No. 8† **The Same, in the Original Spanish, Portuguese and French.** viii+221 p. 1915. A second edition of Mr. Bacon's report, containing Nos. 7 and 8 in one volume, has also been published, copies of which are still available.

No. 9 **Former Senator Burton's Trip to South America.** By Otto Schoenrich. iii+40 p. 1915.

No. 10† **Problems About War for Classes in Arithmetic.** By David Eugene Smith, Ph.D., LL.D. 23 p. 1915.

No. 11† **Hygiene and War; Suggestions for Makers of Textbooks and for Use in Schools.** By George Ellis Jones, Ph.D. 207 p. 1917.

No. 12 **Russia, the Revolution and the War. An Account of a Visit to Petrograd and Helsingfors in March, 1917.** By Dr. Christian L. Lange, Secretary General of the Interparliamentary Union. 26 p. 1917.

No. 13 **Greetings to the New Russia.** Addresses at a meeting held at the Hudson Theater, New York, April 23, 1917, under the auspices of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. 14 p. 1917.

No. 14 **South American Opinions of the War: I. Chile and the War,** by Carlos Silva Vildósola; **II. The Attitude of Ecuador,** by Nicolás F. Lopez. Translated from the Spanish by Peter H. Goldsmith. 27 p. 1917.

No. 15 **The Imperial Japanese Mission, 1917.** A record of the reception throughout the United States of the Special Mission headed by Viscount Ishii, together with the text of the Lansing-Ishii agreement of 1917 on the status of Japan and the United States in China, and the text of the Root-Takahira understanding of 1908. Foreword by Elihu Root. 125 p. 1918.

No. 16 **Growth of Liberalism in Japan.** Two addresses delivered by T. Miyaoka before the American Bar Association at Cleveland, Ohio, August 29, 1918, and before the Canadian Bar Association at Montreal, Canada, September 5, 1918. 24 p. 1918.

Publications of the Division of Economics and History

Nationalism and War in the Near East. By a Diplomatist. Edited by Lord Courtney of Penwith. Published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England. xxvi+434 p. 1915. Price, in Great Britain, 12*s.* 6*d.*; in U. S., $4.15.

† No longer available for distribution.

The Industrial Development and Commercial Policies of the Three Scandinavian Countries. By Povl Drachmann. Edited by Harald Westergaard, LL.D. Published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England. 130 p. 1915. Price, in Great Britain, 4*s.* 6*d.*; in U. S., $1.50.

Losses of Life in Modern Wars: Austria-Hungary; France. By Gaston Bodart, LL.D. **Military Selection and Race Deterioration.** By Vernon Lyman Kellogg. Edited by Harald Westergaard, LL.D. Published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England. x+207+6 p. 1916. Price, in Great Britain, 6*s.*; in U. S., $2.00.

Economic Protectionism. By Josef Grunzel. Edited by Eugen von Philippovich. Published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England. xiii+357+6 p. 1916. Price, in Great Britain, 8*s.* 6*d.*; in U. S., $2.90.

Epidemics Resulting from Wars. By Dr. Friedrich Prinzing. Edited by Harald Westergaard, LL.D. Published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England. xii+340+6 p. 1916. Price, in Great Britain, 7*s.* 6*d.*; in U. S., $2.50.

The Colonial Tariff Policy of France. By Arthur Girault. Edited by Charles Gide. Published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England. x+305+6 p. 1916. Price, in Great Britain, 7*s.* 6*d.*; in U. S., $2.50.

The Five Republics of Central America.—Their Political and Economic Development and Their Relations with the United States. By Dana G. Munro. Edited by David Kinley. Published by the Oxford University Press, American Branch, New York, N. Y. xvi+332 p. 1918. Price, $3.50.

Federal Military Pensions in the United States. By William H. Glasson. Edited by David Kinley. Published by the Oxford University Press, American Branch, New York, N. Y. xii+305 p. 1918. Price, $2.50.

Fiscal Freedom of Canada and the Other British Dominions. By Edward Porritt. Edited by David Kinley. Published by the Oxford University Press, American Branch, New York, N. Y. In Press. Price to be announced.

Preliminary Economic Studies of the War

(Cloth bound copies of these studies can be purchased from the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York City, for $1.00 each. Paper bound copies will be sent gratuitously upon application to the Secretary, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

No. 1 **Early Economic Effects of the War upon Canada.** By Adam Shortt, formerly Commissioner of the Canadian Civil Service, now Chairman, Board of Historical Publications, Canada.

No. 2 **Early Effects of the European War upon the Finance, Commerce and Industry of Chile.** By L. S. Rowe, Professor of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania.

No. 3 **War Administration of the Railways in the United States and Great Britain.** By Frank H. Dixon, Professor of Economics, Dartmouth College, and Julius H. Parmelee, Statistician, Bureau of Railway Economics.

No. 4 **Economic Effects of the War upon Women and Children in Great Britain.** By Irene Osgood Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

No. 5 **Direct Costs of the Present War.** By Ernest L. Bogart, Professor of Economics, University of Illinois.

No. 6 **Effects of the War upon Insurance, with Special Reference to the Substitution of Insurance for Pensions.** By William F. Gephart, Professor of Economics, Washington University, St. Louis.

No. 7 **The Financial History of Great Britain, 1914–1918.** By Frank L. McVey, President, University of Kentucky.

No. 8 **British War Administration.** By John A. Fairlie, Professor of Political Science, University of Illinois.

No. 9 **Influence of the Great War upon Shipping.** By J. Russell Smith, Professor of Industry, University of Pennsylvania.

No. 10 **War Thrift.** By Thomas Nixon Carver, Professor of Political Economy, Harvard University.

No. 11 **Effects of the Great War upon Agriculture in the United States and Great Britain.** By Benjamin H. Hibbard, Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin.

No. 12 **Disabled Soldiers and Sailors—Pensions and Training.** By Edward T. Devine, Professor of Social Economy, Columbia University.

No. 13 **Government Control of the Liquor Business in Great Britain and the United States.** By Thomas Nixon Carver, Professor of Political Economy, Harvard University.

No. 14 **British Labor Conditions and Legislation during the War.** By Matthew B. Hammond, Professor of Economics, Ohio State University.

No. 15 **Effects of the War upon Money, Credit and Banking in France and the United States.** By B. M. Anderson, Jr., Assistant Professor of Economics, Harvard University.

No. 16 **Effects of the War upon Negro Labor and Migration in the United States.** By Emmett J. Scott, Secretary, Tuskegee Institute.

No. 17 **International Control over International Trade and Investments.** By Henry C. Adams, Professor of Political Economy and Finance, University of Michigan.

No. 18 **Government War Control of Industry and Trade, with Special Reference to Great Britain and the United States.** By Charles Whiting Baker, New York City.

No. 19 **Price Control in Great Britain and the United States.** By Simon Litman, Assistant Professor of Economics, University of Illinois.

No. 20 **The Relation of the Economic and Social Conditions in Southeastern Europe and in Alsace-Lorraine to Conditions of Peace.** Two volumes. By Stephen Pierce Duggan, Professor of Education, College of the City of New York.

No. 21 **The Present Situation in Russia and Its Economic and Social Background.** By A. A. Goldenweiser.

No. 22 **Effects of the War on Pauperism, Crime and Programs of Social Welfare.** By Edith Abbott, Lecturer in Sociology, University of Chicago.

No. 23 **Monetary Conditions in War Times in India, Mexico and the Philippines.** By E. W. Kemmerer, Professor of Economics and Finance, Princeton University.

No. 24 **Direct and Indirect Costs of the Great World War.** By Ernest L. Bogart, Professor of Economics, University of Illinois. (Revised edition of Study No. 5.)

No. 25 **Government War Contracts.** By John F. Crowell, Consulting Economist, New York City.

Publications of the Division of International Law

The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907. Third ed. Edited by James Brown Scott, Director. xxxiii+303 p. 1918. Price, in Great Britain, 6s.; in U. S., $2.00.

French edition. xxxiii+318 p. 1918. Price, $2.00.

Spanish edition. xxxv+301 p. 1916. Price, $2.00.

The Freedom of the Seas. A dissertation by Hugo Grotius. Translated with a revision of the Latin text of 1633, by Ralph Van Deman Magoffin, Ph.D. Edited by James Brown Scott, Director. (Parallel pages.) xv+83 p. 1916. Price, $2.00.

Instructions to the American Delegates to the Hague Peace Conferences and Their Official Reports. Edited by James Brown Scott, Director. v+138 p. 1916. Price, $1.50.

French edition in press. Price to be announced.

The Status of the International Court of Justice. With an appendix of addresses and official documents. By James Brown Scott, Director. v+93 p. 1916. Price, $1.50.

An International Court of Justice. By James Brown Scott, Director. ix+108 p. 1916. Price, $1.50.

Une Cour de Justice Internationale. Par James Brown Scott, Directeur. (French edition of An International Court of Justice and The Status of the International Court of Justice, in combination.) vi+269 p. 1918. Price, $2.50.

Recommendations on International Law and Official Commentary Thereon of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress Held in Washington, December 27, 1915–January 8, 1916. Edited by James Brown Scott, Director. vii+53 p. 1916. Price, $1.00.

An Essay on a Congress of Nations for the Adjustment of International Disputes without Resort to Arms. By William Ladd. Reprinted from the original edition of 1840, with an introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. xlviii+162 p. 1916. Price, $2.00.

The Hague Court Reports, comprising the awards, accompanied by syllabi, the agreements for arbitration, and other documents in each case submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration and to commissions of inquiry under the provisions of the Conventions of 1899 and 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes. Edited by James Brown Scott, Director. cxi+664 p. 1916. Price, $3.50.

French edition in press. Price to be announced.

Resolutions of the Institute of International Law Dealing with the Law of Nations, with an historical introduction and explanatory notes. Collected and translated under the supervision of and edited by James Brown Scott, Director. xlv+265 p. 1916. Price, $2.00.

French edition in press. Price to be announced.

Diplomatic Documents Relating to the Outbreak of the European War. Edited by James Brown Scott, Director. 2 vols. lxxxi+1516 p. 1916. Price, $7.50.

The Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation; the Constitution of the United States. Edited, with an introductory note, by James Brown Scott, Director. xix+94 p. 1917. Price, $1.00.

Russian edition in press. Price to be announced.

The Recommendations of Habana Concerning International Organization Adopted by the American Institute of International Law at Habana, January 23, 1917. Address and commentary by James Brown Scott, Director. vi+100 p. 1917. Price, $1.00.

The Controversy over Neutral Rights between the United States and France, 1797–1800. A collection of American State Papers and Judicial Decisions. Edited by James Brown Scott, Director. vi+510 p. 1917. Price, $3.50.

The Reports to the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907, being the official explanatory and interpretative commentary accompanying the draft conventions and declarations submitted to the Conferences by the several commissions charged with preparing them, together with the texts of the Final Acts, Conventions and Declarations as signed, and of the principal proposals offered by the delegations of the various Powers as well as of other documents laid before the commissions. Edited, with an introduction, by James Brown Scott, Director. xxxii+940 p. 1917. Price, $5.00.

French edition in press. Price to be announced.

The Armed Neutralities of 1780 and 1800. A collection of official documents preceded by the views of representative publicists. Edited by James Brown Scott, Director. (A combination of Pamphlets Nos. 27 and 28, with revisions and additions.) xxxi+698 p. 1918. Price, $5.00.

The International Union of the Hague Conferences. By Walther Schücking. Translated from the German by Charles G. Fenwick. xiv+341 p. 1918. Price, in Great Britain, 7*s.* 6*d.*; in U. S., $2.50.

The Problem of an International Court of Justice. By Hans Wehberg. Translated from the German by Charles G. Fenwick. xxxiii+251 p. 1918. Price, in Great Britain, 7*s.* 6*d.*; in U. S., $2.50.

The Treaties of 1785, 1799 and 1828 between the United States and Prussia. As interpreted in opinions of attorneys general, decisions of courts, and diplomatic correspondence. Edited by James Brown Scott. Director. viii+207 p. 1918. Price, $2.00.

Judicial Settlement of Controversies between States of the American Union: Cases decided in the Supreme Court of the United States. Collected and edited by James Brown Scott, Director. 2 vols. xliii+1775 p. 1918. Price to be announced.

Judicial Settlement of Controversies between States of the American Union: An analysis of cases decided in the Supreme Court of the United States. By James Brown Scott, Director. In one volume, uniform with the above. viii+543 p. In press. Price to be announced.

The United States of America: A Study in International Organization. An essay on the international problems met and solved by the framers of the Constitution of the United States. By James Brown Scott, Director. 493 p. In press. Price to be announced.

The Declaration of London, February 26, 1909. A collection of official papers and documents relating to the International Naval Conference held in London, December, 1908–February, 1909. With an introduction by Elihu Root. Edited by James Brown Scott, Director. 268 p. In press. Price to be announced.

The Doctrine of National Self-Determination. A study of the theory and practice of plebiscites, with a collection of official documents. By Sarah Wambaugh. In press. Price to be announced.

Treaties for the Advancement of Peace, concluded by the United States with foreign governments during the first administration of President Wilson by the Honorable William J. Bryan, Secretary of State of the United States. With an introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. lxv+152 p. In press. Price to be announced.

War and Peace: The Evils of the First, and a Plan for Preserving the Last. By William Jay. Reprinted from the original edition of 1842, with an introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. In press. Price to be announced.

Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787 which Framed the Constitution of the United States of America, as Reported by James Madison. International Edition. Edited by Gaillard Hunt and James Brown Scott. In three parts: Part I, Antecedents of the Federal Convention; Part II, The Federal Convention; Part III, Documentary History. In press. Price to be announced.

Pamphlet Series

No. 1 **Arbitrations and Diplomatic Settlements of the United States.** vii+21 p. 1914.

No. 2 **Limitation of Armament on the Great Lakes.** The report of John W. Foster, Secretary of State, to the President of the United States, December 7, 1892. vii+57 p. 1914.

No. 3 **Signatures, Ratifications, Adhesions and Reservations to the Conventions and Declarations of the First and Second Hague Peace Conferences.** vii+32 p. 1914.

No. 4 **The Hague Conventions of 1899 (I) and 1907 (I) for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.** iv+48 p. 1915.

No. 5 **The Hague Conventions of 1899 (II) and 1907 (IV) Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land.** iv+33 p. 1915.

No. 6 **The Hague Conventions of 1899 (III) and 1907 (X) for the Adaptation to Maritime Warfare of the Principles of the Geneva Convention.** iv+19 p. 1915.

No. 7 **The Hague Declarations of 1899 (IV, 1) and 1907 (XIV) Prohibiting the Discharge of Projectiles and Explosives from Balloons.** iv+5 p. 1915.

No. 8 **The Hague Declaration (IV, 2) of 1899 Concerning Asphyxiating Gases.** iv+2 p. 1915.

No. 9 **The Hague Declaration (IV, 3) of 1899 Concerning Expanding Bullets.** iv+2 p. 1915.

No. 10 **The Final Acts of the First and Second Hague Peace Conferences together with the Draft Convention on a Judicial Arbitration Court.** iv+40 p. 1915.

No. 11 **The Hague Convention (II) of 1907 Respecting the Limitation of the Employment of Force for the Recovery of Contract Debts.** iv+7 p. 1915.

No. 12 **The Hague Convention (III) of 1907 Relative to the Opening of Hostilities.** iv+4. 1915.

No. 13 **The Hague Convention (V) of 1907 Respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land.** iv+8 p. 1915.

No. 14 **The Hague Convention (VI) of 1907 Relating to the Status of Enemy Merchant Ships at the Outbreak of Hostilities.** iv+5 p. 1915.

No. 15 **The Hague Convention (VII) of 1907 Relating to the Conversion of Merchant Ships into War-ships.** iv+5 p. 1915.

No. 16 **The Hague Convention (VIII) of 1907 Relative to the Laying of Automatic Submarine Contact Mines.** iv+6 p. 1915.

No. 17 **The Hague Convention (IX) of 1907 Concerning Bombardment by Naval Forces in Time of War.** iv+6 p. 1915.

No. 18 **The Hague Convention (XI) of 1907 Relative to Certain Restrictions with Regard to the Exercise of the Right of Capture in Naval War.** iv+6 p. 1915.

No. 19 **The Hague Convention (XII) of 1907 Relative to the Creation of an International Prize Court.** iv+21 p. 1915.

No. 20 **The Hague Convention (XIII) of 1907 Concerning the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers in Naval War.** iv+11 p. 1915.

No. 21 **The Geneva Convention of 1906 for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field.** iv+17 p. 1916.

No. 22 **Documents Respecting the Limitation of Armaments.** v+32 p. 1916.

No. 23 **Official Communications and Speeches Relating to Peace Proposals.** vi+100 p. 1917.

No. 24 **Documents Relating to the Controversy over Neutral Rights between the United States and France, 1797–1800.** vii+91 p. 1917.

No. 25 **Opinions of the Attorneys General and Judgments of the Supreme Court and Court of Claims of the United States Relating to the Controversy over Neutral Rights between the United States and France, 1797–1800.** v+340 p. 1917.

No. 26 **Opinions of Attorneys General, Decisions of Federal Courts, and Diplomatic Correspondence Respecting the Treaties of 1785, 1799 and 1828, between the United States and Prussia.** vi+158 p. 1917.
Supplement to Pamphlet No. 26.

No. 27 **Official Documents Bearing on the Armed Neutrality of 1780 and 1800.** x+295 p. 1917.

No. 28 **Extracts from American and Foreign Works on International Law Concerning the Armed Neutrality of 1780 and 1800.** vi+109 p. 1917.

No. 29 **Two Ideals of Government.** v+17 p. 1917.

No. 30 **The Effect of Democracy on International Law.** Opening address by Elihu Root as President of the American Society of International Law at the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Society in Washington, April 26, 1917. ii+10 p. 1917.

No. 31 **Peace Proposals, December 12, 1916, to November 11, 1918.** (Enlarged edition of Pamphlet No. 23.) xi+486 p. 1919.

CLASSICS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The following works have appeared and are now on sale. The price is indicated for each work.

Ayala, Balthazar: De Jure et Officiis Bellicis et Disciplina Militari. Edited by John Westlake, 2 vols. 1912. Price, $7.00. [No. 2 of the series.]

Vol. I. A photographic reproduction of the edition of 1582, with portrait of Ayala, introduction by John Westlake, etc. xxvii+226 p.

Vol. II. A translation of the text, by John Pawley Bate. xii+250 p.

Legnano, Giovanni da: De Bello, De Repraesaliis et De Duello. Edited by Sir Thomas E. Holland. 1 vol. 1917. xxxiii+458 p. Price, 42*s.* 6*d.* in Great Britain; $13.00 in the United States. [No. 8 of the series.]

1. Collotype of the Bologna Manuscript of 1393, with extended and revised text of same, introduction, list of authorities cited, etc., by Sir Thomas E. Holland, together with photograph of Legnano's Tomb.
2. A translation of the text, by J. L. Brierly.
3. A photographic reproduction of the first edition (1477).

Rachel, Samuel: De Jure Naturae et Gentium Dissertationes. Edited by Ludwig von Bar. 2 vols. 1916. Price, $4.00. [No. 5 of the series.]

Vol. I. A photographic reproduction of the edition of 1676, with portrait of Rachel, introduction by Ludwig von Bar, and list of errata. 16a+x+335 p.

Vol. II. A translation of the text, by John Pawley Bate, with index of authors cited 16a+iv+233 p.

Textor, Johann Wolfgang: Synopsis Juris Gentium. Edited by Ludwig von Bar. 2 vols. 1916. Price, $4.00. [No. 6 of the series.]

Vol. I. A photographic reproduction of the first edition (1680), with portrait of Textor, introduction by Ludwig von Bar, and list of errata. 28a+vi+148+168 p.

Vol. II. A translation of the text, by John Pawley Bate, with index of authors cited. 26a+v+349 p.

Vattel, E. de: Le Droit des Gens. 3 vols. 1916. Price, $8.00. [No. 4 of the series.]

Vol. I. A photographic reproduction of Books I and II of the first edition (1758), with portrait of Vattel and introduction by Albert de Lapradelle. lix+541 p.

Vol. II. A photographic reproduction of Books III and IV of the first edition (1758). xxiv+376 p.

Vol. III. A translation of the text, by Charles G. Fenwick, with translation (by G. D. Gregory) of introduction by Albert de Lapradelle. lxxxviii+398 p.

Victoria, Franciscus de: Relectiones: De Indis *and* De Iure Belli. Edited by Ernest Nys. 1 vol. 1917. 500 p. Price, $3.00. [No. 7 of the series.]

1. Introduction by Ernest Nys, and translation of same, by John Pawley Bate.
2. A translation of the text, by John Pawley Bate.
3. Revised text, with prefatory remarks, list of errata, and index of authors cited, by Herbert F. Wright.
4. A photographic reproduction of Simon's Edition (1696).

Zouche, Richard: Juris et Judicii Fecialis, sive, Juris inter Gentes, et Quaestionum de Eodem Explicatio. Edited by Sir Thomas E. Holland. 2 vols. 1916. Price, $4.00. [No. 1 of the series.]

Vol. I. A photographic reproduction of the first edition (1650), with introduction, list of errata, and table of authors, by Sir Thomas E. Holland, together with portrait of Zouche. xvi+204 p.

Vol. II. A translation of the text, by J. L. Brierly. xvii+186 p.

Announced for Later Publication

Belli, Pierino: De Re Militari et De Bello.

Bynkershoek, Cornelius van: De Dominio Maris.

1. A translation of the text, by Ralph Van Deman Magoffin.
2. A photographic reproduction of the edition of 1744.

Bynkershoek, Cornelius van: Quaestiones Juris Publici.
Translated by Tenney Frank.

Gentili, Alberico: Hispanica Advocatio. [No. 9 of the series.]

Vol. I. A photographic reproduction of the edition of 1661, with an introduction by Frank Frost Abbott.

Vol. II. A translation of the text, by Frank Frost Abbott, with an index of authors, prepared by Arthur Williams.

Gentili, Alberico: De Iure Belli.
Translated by John C. Rolfe.

Gentili, Alberico: De Legationibus.
Translated by Gordon J. Laing.

Grotius, Hugo: De Jure Belli ac Pacis. [No. 3 of the series.]
1. A photographic reproduction of the edition of 1646.
2. A translation of the text by Francis W. Kelsey, with the assistance of Henry A. Sanders and Arthur E. Boak.

Grotius, Hugo: De Jure Praedae.

Menandrino, Marsiglio (Marsilius of Padua): Defensor Pacis.

Pufendorf, Samuel von: De Officio Hominis et Civis Juxta Legem Naturalem. [No. 10 of the series.]
1. A translation of the text, by Frank Gardner Moore.
2. A photographic reproduction of the edition of 1684.

Pufendorf, Samuel von: Elementa Jurisprudentiae Universalis.
Translated by W. A. Oldfather.

Suarez, Francisco: De Bello *and portions of* De Legibus *and of other works.*
1. Introduction by Ammi Brown.
2. A translation of the text, by Ammi Brown.

Wheaton, Henry: Elements of International Law *and* History of the Law of Nations in Europe and America.

Wolff, Christian von: Jus Gentium Methodo Scientifica Pertractatum.
1. Introduction by Otfried Nippold, and translation of same by Francis J. Hemelt.
2. A translation of the text, by Joseph H. Drake.
3. A photographic reproduction of the edition of 1764.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Institut Américain de Droit International. Historique, Notes, Opinions. 153 p. 1916. Price, $1.00.

The American Institute of International Law: Its Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations. By James Brown Scott, President. 125 p. 1916. Price, $1.00. The same in French. 1916. Price, $1.00.

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Actas Memorias y Proyectos de las Sesiones de la Habana. (Segunda Reunión del Instituto.) 22 a 27 de enero de 1917. xxxvi+383 p. 1918. Price, $1.00.

PAMPHLETS

The Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations of the American Institute of International Law. Address of Elihu Root, President of the American Society of International Law, at its Tenth Annual Meeting, April 27, 1916, Washington, D. C. 10 p. In English, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

FOUNDED 1911

CHARTER

This Corporation was chartered under the Laws of the State of New York, June 9, 1911, "For the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income thereof to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States, by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications, and by such other agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor."

On April 23, 1917, the Corporation was empowered by an amendment of its charter, to hold and administer funds for use in Canada or the British Colonies, for the same purpose as those to which it is authorized to apply its funds in the United States.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of Carnegie Corporation of New York provides for nine Trustees, of whom five are ex officio, the Presidents of the five other organizations founded by Mr. Carnegie. This measure was adopted on two grounds. First, because it was believed to furnish a wise method for all time for choosing efficient Trustees. These organizations are governed by Boards composed in most cases of men drawn from different parts of the country. They are likely to choose Presidents upon grounds of character and ability, and they are free, presumably, from local preferences. Secondly, this method of choosing Trustees will keep the five organizations in close touch with the Carnegie Corporation of New York. In order that this relationship shall not be impaired, it is provided in the Constitution of the Corporation, that when any individual ceases to be President of one of the five institu-

tions, he ceases *ipso facto* to be a Trustee of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Of the other four memberships of the Board three are for life. Whenever any of the life memberships becomes vacant it shall become a term membership, to be held by its occupant thereafter for terms of five years, so that the Board will ultimately consist of five holders of ex officio memberships and four holders of term memberships, elected by the Board.

HISTORY

As long ago as 1889, Mr. Carnegie wrote an essay for the *North American Review* entitled, "The Gospel of Wealth," in which he expounded, as mentioned elsewhere in this manual, the belief that surplus wealth is a sacred trust to be administered for the good of society, its possessor retaining sufficient only to insure for himself and family the comforts and usages to which they were accustomed.

It was in conformity with this Gospel that Mr. Carnegie undertook the distribution of his wealth, by endowing the activities which in his judgment were best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for his fellow men.

Carnegie Corporation of New York, the final and largest of the endowments, is the logical result of the theory that all surplus wealth should be disposed of during its possessor's lifetime. After the distribution of nearly $200,000,000 to many causes, Mr. Carnegie conveyed to this Corporation $125,000,000, par value, in bonds of the highest order of security.

PURPOSES

The founder expressed a desire that his Trustees should, in the first place, continue the work which he had been carrying on, or similar beneficial work, and secondly, that the income should be used for those purposes which in their judgment would serve the highest aims and ideals of our citizenship. Mr. Carnegie has given to the Board of Trustees full power and liberty of action, enabling it thereby to deal with the changing circumstances that future conditions may disclose.

As we have seen, the five organizations previously endowed by Mr. Carnegie are the Carnegie Institute, at Pittsburgh, embracing the Fine Arts Department, Museum, Music Hall, Institute of Technology and Library School; the Carnegie Institution of Washington devoted to scientific research and discovery, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. To these establishments, Mr. Carnegie had already given between eighty and ninety millions of dollars.

The five institutions thus founded and endowed by Mr. Carnegie are devoted to stated purposes. Their endowments may be used under his deeds of gift, only for the objects named or for similar purposes in the latitude given the Trustees under the charters of their respective institutions.

The Carnegie Corporation was created to serve a far wider purpose. While it may aid the five institutions already founded by Mr. Carnegie to develop and extend their work, these will in the nature of the case claim only a minor part of the income of this great trust. That income he intended to remain unencumbered, capable of being turned to whatever cause or agency the Trustees of succeeding generations may judge most significant. Mr. Carnegie's conception was a far reaching one. He had endowed agencies in education, in international peace, in scientific research and in philanthropy. In the Carnegie Corporation he created a permanent reservoir of social energy. The income of the Corporation remains forever liquid. It can not be imprisoned in fixed form. If the Trustees of one year or of a term of years fail to use the income for the highest purposes, they will at least pass on to the Trustees who follow them the same potential ability for human development. Mr. Carnegie has so planned this endowment that for all time the income of this noble gift to his countrymen shall be in mobile form, capable of being turned to the solution of those problems and to the aid of those causes that the Trustees of each generation may find most significant and fruitful in promoting the increase and diffusion of knowledge and understanding amongst the people.

The advantages of such flexibility are illustrated by the meeting of the immediate needs arising out of war conditions by appropriations which already amount to more than three million dollars. Money has been provided to enable the Carnegie Institution, the Institute at Pittsburgh, and the Peace Endowment to devote their facilities to services that are highly valued by the government. Library buildings have been provided for the National Army cantonments. Generous sums have been contributed to the Red Cross and to the war funds of the Knights of Columbus, the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, and of sundry similar organizations.

APPROPRIATIONS

Since its organization in 1911, the Corporation has voted $49,817,450.54 for purposes within its scope under the following heads:

Affiliated Organizations:	
Carnegie Institution of Washington	$300,000.00
Carnegie Institute, at Pittsburgh	6,500,979.67
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching	*15,250,000.00
Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association	1,000,000.00
Church Peace Union	2,025,000.00
Unaffiliated Organizations:	
American National Red Cross	1,500,000.00
Knights of Columbus War Work Fund	250,000.00
Young Men's Christian Association War Work Fund	250,000.00
Young Women's Christian Association War Work Fund	100,000.00
War Service Committee, American Library Association:	
For the erection of thirty-two frame library buildings at the National Army Cantonments	320,000.00
Study of Methods of Americanization	190,000.00
National Research Council	150,000.00
National Security League	150,000.00
National Civic Federation	53,000.00
Carried forward	$28,038,979.67

*Of this amount $2,000,000 was part of the original endowment of the Foundation, $1,250,000 (par value of bonds) was given to provide an endowment for the Division of Educational Inquiry. The remainder, to be paid over a term of years, will enable the Foundation to complete the payment of pensions to teachers in the colleges associated with it, and to transform its pension system into a contributory form, planned to secure a permanent solution of the problem of teachers' pensions.

Brought forward		$28,038,979.67
War Camp Community Recreation Service		50,000.00
American Museum of Safety		40,000.00
American Agricultural Organization Society		30,000.00
Educational Institutions (not including medical)		2,533,552.78
Medical Education		1,769,333.33
Immigration and Settlements		100,820.00
Library Buildings		14,174,148.91
Church Organs		1,891,294.65
Miscellaneous:		
Church Pension Fund: To make up loss of interest arising from deferred payments of the amounts subscribed, and to enable the plan to be put into immediate operation	$324,744.87	
New York Association for the Blind:		
Towards endowment $100,000		
Towards general expenses 2,000		
	102,000.00	
New York Zoological Society: Towards a pension fund for the employes of the Society	100,000.00	
Simplified Spelling Board	110,000.00	
Other Miscellaneous	552,576.33	
		1,189,321.20
Total		$49,817,450.54

FINANCES

At the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1918, the principal funds of the Corporation, including reserve, amounted to $129,670,303.84.

The appropriations during the year were $15,973,239.66.

In an Appendix, the Charter, Deed of Trust, Constitution and By-Laws of the Corporation will be found printed in full.

APPENDIX

Organization—Charter—Deed of Trust—Acceptance—Constitution—By-Laws

TRUSTEES OF CARNEGIE CORPORATION

Andrew Carnegie
Elihu Root
Henry S. Pritchett
Robert S. Woodward
Charles L. Taylor
Robert A. Franks
James Bertram
Samuel H. Church[1]
John A. Poynton

OFFICERS

President, Andrew Carnegie
Vice President, Elihu Root
Vice President and Treasurer, Robert A. Franks
Secretary, James Bertram
Address, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York City

LETTERS OF GIFT AND RESOLUTIONS OF ACCEPTANCE

New York, *November 10, 1911.*

To the Trustees of
Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Gentlemen: I hereby assign and transfer twenty-five millions of dollars in first mortgage, fifty-year bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, the principal of which is to be held and the interest and income thereof applied for the purposes of the Corporation, as stated in its charter, viz., "to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher lerning, libraries, scientific reserch, hero funds, useful publications, and by such other agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor."

My desire is that the work which I hav been carrying on, or similar beneficial work, shall continue during this and future generations.

[1] Elected President of Carnegie Institute, November 19, 1914, to succeed William N. Frew.

Conditions upon the erth inevitably change; hence, no wise man will bind Trustees forever to certain paths, causes or institutions. I disclaim any intention of doing so. On the contrary, I giv my Trustees full authority to change policy or causes hitherto aided, from time to time, when this, in their opinion, has become necessary or desirable. They shall best conform to my wishes by using their own judgment.

I direct that out of this fund each Trustee receiv five thousand dollars per year for his servises.

My chief happiness as I write these lines lies in the thot that even after I pass away the welth that came to me to administer as a sacred trust for the good of my fellow men is to continue to benefit humanity for generations untold, under your devoted and sympathetic guidance and that of your successors, who can not fail to be able and good men.

My dear, dear friends, I thank you one and all. God bless you.

Ever your devoted

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The following resolution was thereupon duly made, seconded and unanimously carried:

RESOLVED, That whereas Andrew Carnegie has by deed of gift dated the 10th day of November, 1911, given to Carnegie Corporation of New York bonds of the United States Steel Corporation of the face value of twenty-five million dollars,

Carnegie Corporation of New York does hereby accept the said gift upon the terms and conditions stated in the said deed of gift.

The following resolution was thereupon duly made, seconded and unanimously carried:

RESOLVED, That Elihu Root, Henry S. Pritchett and Robert A. Franks be and they hereby are constituted a committee to draft a statement expressing the appreciation of the Board of Trustees of Carnegie Corporation of New York of the action of Mr. Carnegie.

The Committee presented the following statement of appreciation, which was adopted as the expression of the Board of Trustees:

The Trustees selected by Mr. Carnegie, and authorized by the Legislature of New York, to direct the affairs of the new corporation, accept the trust and enter upon the discharge of their duties with a deep sense of responsibility toward the people of the State and the United States, whose welfare they are charged to promote by the advancement and the diffusion of knowledge and

understanding, toward the cause of education the world over, which can not fail to be affected by the way in which this trust is executed, toward Mr. Carnegie, who has exhibited toward them the highest confidence in entrusting to them the care of his enormous gift, and the continuance of the plans for the benefit of his fellow men, to which he has devoted the labor, the thought and the generous enthusiasm of many years, and toward Mrs. Carnegie, and Miss Margaret Carnegie, who, with cheerful and active sympathy, have approved and promoted the diversion of a vast fortune from the ordinary channels of family distribution to the benefit of mankind. The Trustees realize that the execution of the trust will involve many difficulties of judgment and labors of administration, and they assume their obligation in the hope, and with the intent, to perform their duties faithfully, in a manner adequate to the great purpose of the trust, and in the disinterested public spirit which has moved the founder of the trust to this great benefaction.

January 16, 1912.

To the Trustees of
Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Dear Sirs: At the time of the signing and delivering of this letter I hav transferd to Carnegie Corporation of New York, incorporated by Chapter 297 of the Laws of 1911, seventy-five million ($75,000,000) dollars, face value of the first mortgage 5 per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation.

Fifty-five million dollars ($55,000,000) face value of the said bonds I giv to Carnegie Corporation of New York, to be used for its general purposes in the United States of America.

Twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) face value of the said bonds I giv to Carnegie Corporation of New York for the continuance of gifts for libraries and church organs, as heretofore made by me in Canada and in the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

Recognizing the fact that conditions are always subject to change and that it is unwise to perpetually bind a fund to a specific application, I giv to the Trustees of Carnegie Corporation of New York power, in their discretion, to discontinue the application of the income of the said twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) to any or all of the specific purposes here enumerated. All or any portion of the income of the said twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) which shall not, in the judgment of the Trustees of Carnegie Corporation of New York, be required for these purposes, or such of them as shall be continued by the Trustees, shall be applied by Carnegie Corporation to its general purposes in the United States of America.

I request that of the income of the fifty-five million dollars ($55,000,000) face value of United States Steel Corporation first mortgage 5 per cent bonds by me on this day transferd to Carnegie Corporation of New York, sufficient sums be appropriated from year to year, to provide a pension for each *future*

ex-President and his widow unmarried, of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) per year, as long as these remain unprovided for by the nation, that they may be able to spend the latter part of their lives devoting their unique knowledge gaind of public affairs to the public good free from pecuniary cares. My Trustees are requested to offer these pensions promptly to ex-Presidents or their widows, so that no application will be requird from them.

Our Republic pays its officials in highest offises far too little, President and judges especially.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The following resolution was thereupon duly made, seconded and unanimously carried:

RESOLVED, That whereas Andrew Carnegie has by deed of gift dated the 16th day of January, 1912, given to Carnegie Corporation of New York, bonds of the United States Steel Corporation of the face value of $75,000,000, Carnegie Corporation of New York does hereby accept the said gift upon the terms and conditions stated in the said deed of gift.

October 29, 1912.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF
CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

DEAR SIRS: I hereby assign twenty-five million dollars ($25,000,000), face value of securities, a list of which is hereunto annexed, to Carnegie Corporation of New York, incorporated by Chapter 297 of the Laws of 1911, for its corporate purposes. These securities were turned over to Carnegie Corporation of New York during the summer of 1912, in accordance with my letter to Mr. Franks, dated May 15, 1912. This gift is made in substitution for the gift of twenty-five million dollars ($25,000,000) face value of the first mortgage five per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, made at the Executiv Committee meeting of July 13, 1912, which faild to take effect.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ANDREW CARNEGIE.

CHARTER OF INCORPORATION

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Andrew Carnegie, Elihu Root, Henry S. Pritchett, William N. Frew, Robert S. Woodward, Charles L. Taylor, Robert A. Franks, James Bertram and their successors, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of Carnegie Corporation of New York, for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income thereof to promote the

advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States, by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications, and by such other agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor.

SECTION 2. The corporation hereby formed shall have power to take and hold, by bequest, devise, gift, purchase or lease, either absolutely or in trust, for any of its purposes, any property, real or personal, without limitation, as to amount or value, except such limitation, if any, as the legislature shall hereafter impose, to convey such property, and to invest and reinvest any principal and deal with and expend the income of the corporation in such manner as in the judgment of the Trustees will best promote its objects. It shall have all the power and be subject to all the restrictions which now pertain by law to membership corporations so far as the same are applicable thereto and are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. The persons named in the first section of this act, or a majority of them, shall hold a meeting and organize the corporation and adopt a constitution and by-laws not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State. The constitution shall prescribe the qualifications of members, the number of members who shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at meetings of the corporation, the number of Trustees by whom the business and affairs of the corporation shall be managed; the qualifications, powers, and the manner of selection of the Trustees and officers of the corporation, and any other provisions for the management and disposition of the property and regulation of the affairs of the corporation which may be deemed expedient.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—BY AUTHORITY

Chapter 246

AN ACT to further prescribe the powers of the corporation created by chapter two hundred and ninety-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven under the name of Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Became a law April 23, 1917, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The corporation created by chapter two hundred and ninety-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven under the name of Carnegie Corporation of New York is hereby empowered to hold and administer any funds given to it for use in Canada or the British colonies for the same purposes in Canada or the British colonies as those to which it is by law authorized to apply its funds in the United States.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

(As amended November 16, 1916)

The property of this Corporation shall be held, and its business shall be managed and controlled, by a Board of nine Trustees.

The Board of Trustees shall be constituted as follows:

One seat shall be occupied by Samuel H. Church, President of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh; one seat shall be occupied by Robert S. Woodward, President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; one seat shall be occupied by Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; one seat shall be occupied by Charles L. Taylor, President of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission; one seat shall be occupied by Elihu Root, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. These five seats shall be known as the ex officio seats. They shall be occupied by the presidents for the time being of the institutions above named. When the holder of any of such seats ceases to be president of one of the said institutions he shall cease to be a Trustee of Carnegie Corporation of New York and his seat shall be occupied by the person who succeeds him as president of such institution. If at any time there shall be no such president ready to accept such seat, the remaining Trustees may elect a new Trustee to occupy such seat until there shall be such a president ready to accept such seat.

Three seats on the Board shall be known as life seats and shall be occupied by Andrew Carnegie, Robert A. Franks, and James Bertram. Whenever any of the said life seats shall become vacant, it shall cease to be a life seat and shall become a term seat, to be held by its occupants thereafter for terms of five years, so that the Board will ultimately consist of five holders of ex officio seats and four holders of term seats.

The additional seat on the Board shall be known as a term seat and shall be held by its occupant for the term of five years.

Any vacancy in the Board of Trustees may be filled by the votes of a majority of the remaining Trustees. An election to fill such vacancy may be held at any annual meeting without special notice, or at a special meeting, provided written notice of such meeting and of the intention to conduct an election thereat shall have been personally served upon each member of the Board or mailed to him at his usual address at least two weeks prior to such meeting.

Every person becoming a Trustee shall be a member of the Corporation during his Trusteeship.

ARTICLE II

This Corporation is established for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income thereof to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United

States, by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications, and by such other agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor.

ARTICLE III

Five members of the Board or of the Corporation shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE IV

The officers of the Corporation shall be a President, Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

The President and Vice Presidents must be members of the Board of Trustees.

The Secretary and Treasurer may be such members, in the discretion of the Trustees.

The President and Vice Presidents shall be elected, and the Secretary and Treasurer shall be appointed by the Board at its first meeting or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, and thereafter at each annual meeting.

The officers so elected or appointed shall hold office until the next annual meeting following their election or appointment, and thereafter until their successors are duly elected or appointed.

Any two of these offices other than that of President may be held by the same person.

The Board may appoint from time to time such other officers or agents as it may deem expedient.

All appointive officers and agents shall hold office at the pleasure of the Board, and may be removed from office at any time.

The officers shall perform such duties as shall at any time be assigned to them by the Board of Trustees.

In the absence of the President the Vice President shall perform all the duties and have all the powers of the President.

ARTICLE V

There shall be an Executive Committee to consist of the President ex officio, one Vice President and two other members of the Board, who shall be elected at the first and thereafter at each annual meeting. The committee shall elect its own chairman. Members of this committee shall hold office until their successors are elected. During the intervals between the meetings of the Board, the Executive Committee shall exercise the powers of the Board of Trustees, in the management and direction of the business and the conduct of the affairs of the Corporation. It shall have supervision of the property of the Corporation and shall determine the investment of its funds.

ARTICLE VI

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to have the care and custody of all the funds and property of the Corporation which shall come into his hands.

An Assistant Treasurer may be appointed by the Trustees to perform the duties and exercise the powers of the Treasurer, or some part thereof. Such Assistant Treasurer may be either an individual or corporation.

ARTICLE VII

The seal of the Corporation shall have inscribed thereon the following words and figures: "Carnegie Corporation of New York, 1911."

ARTICLE VIII

This constitution may be amended at any meeting of the Board of Trustees by the affirmative vote or written assent of two-thirds of all the Trustees, provided written notice of the proposed amendment shall have been served personally upon or mailed to the usual address of each member of the Board at least one week prior to such meeting.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

The principal office of the Corporation shall be in the City of New York.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held on the Thursday after the third Wednesday in November in each year, unless otherwise arranged by the Board or the Executive Committee.

Other meetings of the Board shall be held at such times as the Board shall prescribe.

Special meetings of the Board may be held at the call of the President or Vice President, or upon the written request of three members.

Notice of meeting shall be given by mailing the same to the usual address of each Trustee as it appears upon the books of the Corporation, not less than one week prior to the time of the meeting. Such notice may be waived by written waiver signed by all of the Trustees.

ARTICLE II

The Executive Committee shall keep a record of its proceedings and report the same to the Board of Trustees at each next succeeding meeting.

ARTICLE III

The Treasurer or the Assistant Treasurer shall, under the direction of the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee, disburse all moneys and sign all checks and orders for the payment of money, which, however, shall be countersigned by some other member of the Executive Committee.

He shall enter, or cause to be entered, in proper books of account, full and accurate accounts of all moneys received and paid out on account of the Corporation. He shall, at all reasonable times, exhibit his books and accounts to any Trustee of the Corporation upon application at the office of the Corporation during business hours. He shall render a statement of his accounts to the

Trustees or to the Executive Committee, as may be required, and shall make a report at each regular meeting of the Trustees.

He shall perform all acts incident to the position of Treasurer and may be required to give bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in such sum as the Executive Committee may require.

ARTICLE IV

There may be a director or superintendent to take immediate charge of the business of the Corporation under the direction of its Trustees and officers.

ARTICLE V

The fiscal year of the Corporation shall commence on the first day of October in each year.

The Executive Committee, at least one month prior to the annual meeting in each year, shall cause the accounts of the Corporation to be audited by a skilled accountant, and shall submit to the annual meeting of the Board a full financial statement which shall include the expenditures of the last preceding year.

The securities of the Corporation and evidences of property shall be deposited in such safe deposit or other Corporation and under such safeguards as the Trustees or the Executive Committee shall designate. Access shall be had to such securities on the part of the Corporation only by two members of the Executive Committee, or by any two persons designated for that purpose from time to time by such Committee, or by the Treasurer accompanied by some member of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI

These by-laws may be amended at any duly convened meeting of the Board of Trustees by a two-thirds vote of all the Trustees.

THE CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST

THE CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1916

The Trust Deed of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust directs that the income of the Trust "shall be applied for the improvement of the well-being of the masses of the people of Great Britain and Ireland, by such means as are embraced within the meaning of the word 'charitable,' according to Scotch or English law, and which the Trustees may from time to time select as best fitted from age to age for securing these purposes, remembering that new needs are constantly arising as the masses advance."

ACTIVITIES

The Trust was founded by Mr. Carnegie in 1913, for the purpose of carrying on as far as might be necessary his benefactions, for the acquisition of libraries and church organs, and to enable the Trustees he appointed to fulfil the wider purposes embraced in the direction quoted above.

The Trustees, in the light of a comprehensive report on the whole position of the library movement prepared for them by Professor W. G. S. Adams, have decided to extend somewhat the scope of Mr. Carnegie's benefactions in regard to the library movement, and have instituted schemes whereby rural library systems applicable to county areas, may be instituted, and have devised other arrangements whereby the library movement as a whole may be further fostered and encouraged.

With regard to music, the Trustees at an early date decided that church organs had been provided on a liberal scale by Mr. Carnegie, and that there might be other directions in which the cause of music in the United Kingdom could suitably be assisted. Accordingly, they have prepared a scheme by which British composers may have the advantage of getting their musical works published at the expense of the Trust. Each work submitted for this purpose, is examined critically by a Board of Ad-

judication, and, in the light of the Adjudicators' report, the Trustees decide which works in any year should be considered from this point of view. The scheme is confined to composers of British parentage and nationality, ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

The Trustees have also decided to make available to the public the wealth of British church music, composed in the Tudor and Elizabethan period which has not hitherto been accessible to the public. The music, which is of course written in a notation but little understood, is being carefully edited and transcribed under the guidance of Dr. Terry of Westminster Cathedral, and will be published in two forms—a complete library edition as a classical record of the compositions in question, and the more outstanding works will be printed in cheap and readily accessible form.

Owing to the recent war and the lamentable loss of life that has occurred as a result, the whole question of infantile mortality and the physical welfare of mothers and children has become one of the most urgent problems of the day. In accordance, therefore, with the direction of the trust deed, to study the necessities of the people as they may vary from time to time, the Trustees have decided to see what part they may take in helping to deal with that particular problem. Comprehensive reports have been prepared by recognized experts, on the whole subject in the countries comprising the United Kingdom, and have been made available to all bodies and persons who are concerned therein, for their information and profit. As a further step, they have decided to adopt an experimental policy under which further stimulus may be given to the movement. A few model welfare centers will be built and equipped by the Trust, and these will be maintained by the recipient authorities from imperial grants and local rates. There are also other directions in which the Trustees propose to help the movement generally.

Mr. Carnegie, in his trust deed, specifically mentions public baths as a possible direction, in which help from the Trust might be provided. The Trustees have published a comprehensive re-

port containing full information as to the several baths in the United Kingdom. This report forms a first step towards the Trustees' consideration of that question. The impossibility of proceeding with any building operations during the war delays further proceedings in this direction.

There are a number of other matters which have engaged the attention of the Trustees, and directions have been found from time to time in which a certain measure of financial assistance has enabled bodies and organizations to do more than they have hitherto been able. In particular, it may be mentioned, that the whole system of providing books printed in Braille and Moon Type for the blind has been amplified and strengthened by rehousing the great National Library for the Blind, and putting it in a position to supply greater numbers of books for the blind people of the United Kingdom.

LIFE TRUSTEES

David D. Blair
James Brown
Mrs. W. L. Courtney
The Right Honorable The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine
Miss Haldane, LL.D.
John Hynd
Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D.
James Currie Macbeth, B.L.
Sir William S. McCormick, LL.D.
David Marshall, M.A., B.L.
George Mathewson
James Norval
Sir William Robertson
John Ross, LL.D.
The Rev. John Sanderson, B.A.
Andrew Scobie
The Right Honorable Lord Shaw of Dunfermline
Andrew R. Shearer
W. L. Hichens
John S. Soutar, B.L.
The Rev. Robert Stevenson, M.A.
Sir John Struthers, K.C.B., LL.D.
Alan L. S. Tuke, M.B., C.M.

The Right Honorable Sir Horace Plunkett, K.C.V.O., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D.

TRUSTEES APPOINTED BY THE CORPORATION OF DUNFERMLINE

The Provost (David Harley)
Bailie James Dick
Bailie Robert Wilson
Bailie John D. Taylor
Bailie William Irvine
Councilor J. H. Fisher

The Provost of Dunfermline is a Trustee ex officio

TRUSTEES APPOINTED BY THE DUNFERMLINE SCHOOL BOARD

The Chairman (JOHN ROSS, LL.D.) C. D. ALLISTER
The REV. W. A. HUTCHISON
The Chairman of the School Board is a Trustee ex officio
Chairman of the Trustees, JOHN ROSS, LL.D.
Vice Chairman of the Trustees, SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON
Secretary, A. L. HETHERINGTON, M.A.
Interim Treasurer, THOMAS GORRIE
Office, East Port, Dunfermline, Scotland

TRUST DEED

I, Andrew Carnegie of New York City, and of Skibo, in the County of Sutherland, considering that I have for some years past distributed in Great Britain and Ireland, the revenue of nearly ten million dollars (first) for the erection of public libraries maintained from the local rates, and (second) for aiding the acquisition of organs by churches of all denominations; my reasons for selecting public libraries being my belief, as Carlyle has recorded, that "the true university of these days is a collection of books," and that thus such libraries are entitled to a first place as instruments for the elevation of the masses of the people; and in regard to organs, because of my own experience that the organ is one of the most elevating of voices, often causing me to murmur the words of Confucius as I listen to its peals, "Music, sacred tongue of God, I hear thee calling and I come"; and also because of the consolation I experience under the influence of a maxim of the same seer—"All worship being intended for the true God, howsoever addressed, reaches and is accepted by Him":

And now finding it essential to provide for the future permanent administration of this fund by residents within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, who are familiar with prevailing conditions and are hence better qualified to judge as to the utility of the purposes above stated, as well as other purposes which may appear to them of as much or more importance, it being my impression that the demand for public libraries will grow less as cities supply themselves with these indispensable agencies for the benefit of the masses; and that the calls for organs will decrease, considering the large number already supplied, particularly if it be understood, as I desire that it may, that only such congregations shall receive grants as are in needy circumstances and unable to provide organs for themselves:

And considering that I having been much gratified with the highly satisfactory manner in which the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees have administered the trust committed to them by a trust deed, dated eighteenth August nineteen hundred and three, as well as by their administration of the Carnegie Hero Fund Trust, committed to them by a trust deed, dated seventeenth

October nineteen hundred and eight, and being desirous that this additional trust should be associated with Dunfermline, endeared to me as my native town, and hallowed with many precious associations, I expressed to these Trustees my wish that they should undertake the administration of its affairs, but with power (in accordance with their own expressed desire) in consideration of the wide area of administration, to select other individuals to act as additional Trustees, along with themselves, as hereinafter provided; with which wish they readily agreed to comply.

Therefore, I hereby undertake, and bind and oblige myself, my heirs, executors, and successors, forthwith validly to transfer and deliver in trust bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, of the aggregate face value of ten million dollars, bearing interest at five per cent per annum, to and in favor of

1. David Deas Blair, solicitor, Dunfermline.
2. James Brown, dyer, Dunfermline.
3. The Right Honorable Edward James Lord Bruce.
4. John Hynd, retired miner, Dunfermline.
5. James Currie Macbeth, solicitor, Dunfermline.
6. George Mathewson, manufacturer, Dunfermline.
7. Sir William Robertson, Knight, Dunfermline.
8. John Ross, Doctor of Laws, Dunfermline.
9. Andrew Scobie, architect, Dunfermline.
10. Andrew Reid Shearer, manufacturer, Dunfermline.
11. The Reverend Robert Stevenson, M.A., Dunfermline.
12. Alan Leonard Smith Tuke, Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, Dunfermline.

And also to and in favor of six members of the Corporation of Dunfermline and three members of the School Board of Dunfermline, or other educational authority of the burgh for the time being, those members of these bodies at present acting as Trustees of "The Carnegie Dunfermline Trust," being hereby nominated as the first to act in the trust hereby constituted, and who will continue to act during the currency of their present appointments, and thereafter those to act being chosen by the respective bodies for such periods as they may respectively determine in all time coming; the Provost of the Corporation and the Chairman of the School Board or other educational authority for the time, being always of the said six and three members respectively, providing always that in the event of any failure by the above bodies to elect members, the other Trustees shall have full power to act alone:

And likewise to and in favor of such persons as the Trustees, who are hereinbefore personally named, may from time to time assume, or as may be assumed by the successors of those so named or so assumed, in the manner provided by the law of Scotland for the assumption of Trustees, to act along with themselves, and with the other Trustees before referred to, it being

hereby provided that if the persons so assumed shall be holders of public official positions, each of them while holding such a position shall be entitled to act either by himself or to nominate and appoint an assessor to act on his behalf, with the same powers and immunities as if such assessor were herein named as a Trustee, such assessor holding office during the pleasure of the Trustee by whom he may have been appointed:

And the whole body of Trustees herein named or referred to, or to be assumed, and the aforesaid assessors shall be designated "The Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees," and are hereinafter named "The Trustees," of whom seven members present at any meeting duly called shall form a quorum:

And I hereby provide that the income from the said bonds, and from such other investments as may from time to time be held by the Trustees, shall be applied by them for the improvement of the well-being of the masses of the people of Great Britain and Ireland, by such means as are embraced within the meaning of the word "charitable," according to Scotch or English law, and which the Trustees may from time to time select as best fitted from age to age for securing these purposes, remembering that new needs are constantly arising as the masses advance:

And I hereby explain that as I have already provided for my native town a fund, administered under the trust deed first above referred to, yielding thirty-seven thousand five hundred pounds per annum, it is unnecessary that any part of the income of the Trust hereby created be used for that town, and the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees will thus be relieved from what might be considered an equivocal position, and will take rank with the other Trustees to be assumed as equally disinterested and equally desirous to benefit the masses of the United Kingdom: .

And I hereby specially provide that my Trustees shall apply no part of the income towards research designed to promote the development of implements or munitions of war, and I expressly prohibit any part of the Trust funds from being used in any way which could lend countenance to war or to warlike preparations:

And I recommend them to consider the propriety of providing, or of aiding in the providing of public baths, the success of such baths in Dunfermline having been very remarkable and having been the means of stimulating other cities to follow that city in its character as a pioneer city:

And I provide that such changes in the objects to which the income may be applied may be effected by a majority of two-thirds of the Trustees present and voting at a meeting duly called and in respect to which notice has been given of the business proposed to be transacted:

And I hereby direct the Trustees from time to time to appoint an Executive Committee to whom may be deputed the administration of the Trust, one-half of the members to be chosen from among the persons assumed to act as Trustees who are not members of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, or the assessors

appointed by them, and the other half to be chosen from among the Trustees who are members of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust:

And I further empower the Trustees to appoint such officers as they may think required for the conduct of the business of the Trust, at such salaries, and under such conditions as they think proper; and to provide suitable offices, by leasing, purchasing, or, after a few years, building the same, care being taken in erecting a building that it shall be fire-proof, and plain, solid and stately:

And I hereby confer on the Trustees all the powers and immunities conferred upon Trustees under the various Trusts (Scotland) Acts, and, without prejudice to this generality, the following powers and immunities, namely:— Power to uplift and realize the said bonds, and the principal sums therein contained, and the interest thereof, to grant discharges or receipts therefor, to sell the said bonds either by public roup or private bargain, at such prices and on such terms as they may deem reasonable, to assign or transfer the same, to sue for payment of the principal sums or interest, either in or out of the United Kingdom, to invest the sums which from time to time may be received from the said bonds, on such securities, as they in their discretion may select, and to alter or vary the investments from time to time as they may think proper; all which investments may be taken in the names of the Chairman and Secretary of the Trust and their successors in office for the time being,

With power also to form a reserve fund from the income of the Trust investments, which may at any time be used for any of the Trust purposes.

And I hereby expressly provide and declare that the Trustees shall not to any extent, or in any way, be responsible for the safety of the said bonds or securities, or for any depreciation in the value of the said bonds or securities, or for the honesty or solvency of those to whom the same may be entrusted, relying as I do on the belief that the Trustees herein appointed or to be assumed shall act honorably;

And I empower the Trustees to receive and administer any other funds or property which may be donated or bequeathed to them for similar purposes to the purposes of this Trust;

And I also empower them to frame standing orders for regulating the carrying on of the business of the Trust and procedure at meetings, including the appointment of a Chairman, who shall have a casting as well as a deliberative vote; and to make such arrangements and lay down from time to time such rules as to the signature of deeds, transfers, agreements, checks, receipts and other writings, as they may consider desirable in order to secure the due and safe transaction of the business of the Trust;

And I provide and declare that the traveling and personal expenses which the Trustees or their assessors may incur in attending meetings or otherwise in carrying out the business of the Trust shall be paid from the Trust income;

And I appoint that the accounts of the Trustees shall annually be audited

by an auditor to be appointed on their application by the sheriff of the County of Fife, and that an abstract of the accounts, as audited, shall be inserted in one or more newspapers published in each of the cities of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, and also that a report of their proceedings be printed and widely distributed; and I consent to the registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session for preservation; in witness whereof I have subscribed these presents written upon this and the three preceding pages by Thomas Thomson, Clerk to Messieurs Ross and Connell, Solicitors, Dunfermline, at Skibo Castle, on the third day of October nineteen hundred and thirteen, before these witnesses, Louise Whitfield Carnegie, my wife, Margaret Carnegie, my daughter, and Estelle Whitfield, my sister-in-law.

(Signed) ANDREW CARNEGIE.

(Signed) LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE, *Witness.*
(Signed) MARGARET CARNEGIE, *Witness.*
(Signed) ESTELLE WHITFIELD, *Witness.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1918

Endowment fund	£2,367,900 0 0
Reserve funds	307,856 6 1
	£2,675,756 6 1

INCOME

Balance in bank and on hand, December 31, 1917	£26,867 8 3
Receipts, January 1, 1918, to December 31, 1918	125,239 11 8
	£152,106 19 11

EXPENDITURE

Grants by Mr. Carnegie or the Carnegie Corporation of New York:		
Libraries		£953 18 1
Grants by the Trustees:		
Libraries	£23,218 4 2	
Physical welfare	4,225 0 0	
Church organs	2,845 0 0	
Music	4,072 6 5	
Miscellaneous	2,694 2 6	
		£37,054 13 1
Total grants		£38,008 11 2

Miscellaneous expenses, including reports by experts, administrators' expenses and sundries	£8,903	12	6			
Total expenditure	£46,912	3	8			
Sums invested and carried to the Reserve Funds	70,000	0	0			
Balance in bank and on hand, December 31, 1918	35,194	16	3			
	£152,106	19	11	£152,106	19	11

PUBLICATIONS

First Annual Report.
Second Annual Report.
Third Annual Report.
Report on Library Provision and Policy.
Report on Physical Welfare of Mothers and Children. (4 Vols.)
Report on Baths and Wash-houses.

CARNEGIE TRUST

FOR THE

UNIVERSITIES OF SCOTLAND

CARNEGIE TRUST FOR THE UNIVERSITIES OF SCOTLAND

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1901

Secretary, SIR W. S. McCORMICK — *Treasurer,* JOHN ROSS

The deed of trust by Mr. Carnegie, is dated 7th June, 1901. The funds placed in trust, consisted of bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, of the aggregate value of ten million dollars. By the profits derived from the conversion of these bonds into the War Loan of the United Kingdom, and by the savings from the income the fund is now as above stated £2,674,194 3 8.

The trust deed directs—

That one-half of the income is to be applied towards the improvement and expansion of the four Scottish universities, in the Faculties of Science and Medicine, also for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific study and research, and for increasing the facilities for acquiring a knowledge of History, Economics, English Literature and Modern Languages, and such other subjects cognate to a technical or commercial education, as can be brought within the scope of the university curriculum; by the erection and maintenance of buildings, laboratories, classrooms, museums or libraries, the providing of efficient apparatus, books and equipment, the institution and endowment of professorships and lectureships, including postgraduate lectureships and scholarships, more especially scholarships for the purpose of encouraging research, or in such other manner as the Trustees may from time to time decide.

That the other half of the income, or such part thereof as may be found requisite, shall be devoted to the payment of the whole or part of the ordinary class fees, exigible by the universities from students of Scottish birth or extraction.

Power is given to the Trustees to afford students of exceptional merit assistance beyond the payment of fees.

Mr. Carnegie in a letter to the Trustees expressed his wish that no student should be debarred from attending the university on account of the payment of fees, and he also expressed the

belief that students would in after life be disposed to return the fees paid for them although these were free gifts. His anticipation has been largely realized. During the year to 30th September, 1917, £1,308 12 6 has been returned by students who have become successful in life.

Grants to the universities and extra-mural schools, are usually arranged so as to be spread over periods of five years. For the five years to 30th September, 1917, these grants amounted to £203,250.

Towards the Scheme for the Endowment of Research, there was expended during the year to 30th September, 1917, £5,524 19 7.

Towards the payment of fees for the same year there was expended £26,498 16. This sum is much less than in previous years, caused by the number of students who have joined the army.

LIFE TRUSTEES, ORIGINAL AND ASSUMED

The Right Honorable Lord Balfour of Burleigh, *Chairman*
The Right Honorable The Earl of Rosebery
The Right Honorable Baron Reay of Reay
The Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour, M.P.
The Right Honorable Herbert Henry Asquith, M.P.
The Right Honorable Viscount Bryce
The Right Honorable Viscount Morley
The Right Honorable Viscount Haldane
The Right Honorable Lord Shaw of Dunfermline
The Honorable Lord Sands
William John Dundas, *Clerk to the Signet*
Sir George Thomas Beilby, F.R.S.
Lieut. Colonel Sir David Prain, F.R.S.
Sir Joseph John Thomson, F.R.V.

EX OFFICIO TRUSTEES

His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland
The Right Honorable The Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh
The Honorable The Provost of the City of Glasgow
The Provost of Dunfermline

ELECTED MEMBERS

One chosen by the University Court of each of the four Scottish Universities, viz. St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh

CHARTER OF INCORPORATION

The act of Parliament chartering the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, enacted August 21, 1902, after a preamble reciting the names of the original trustees and the gift of Mr. Carnegie, continues as follows:

1. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the said trust deed and all other purposes of this our charter, we do hereby constitute the said Victor Alexander, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; Archibald Philip, Earl of Rosebery; Alexander Hugh, Baron Balfour of Burleigh; William, Baron Kelvin; Alexander Smith, Baron Kinnear; Donald James, Baron Reay of Reay; Arthur James Balfour; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman; James Bryce; John Morley; Sir Robert Pullar; Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe; Richard Burdon Haldane; Thomas Shaw; our Secretary for Scotland for the time being; the Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh for the time being; the Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow for the time being; the Provost of Dunfermline for the time being; a representative to be chosen by the University Court of each of the four Scottish Universities, videlicet:—St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, which representatives shall be elected every four years, and such other person or persons as a majority of those acting as Trustees for the time may assume into the Trust constituted as aforesaid, according to the provisions of the law of Scotland, in regard to the assumption of gratuitous Trustees, and that in room of any Trustee or Trustees who may die, resign, or become incapable of acting, one body politic and corporate by the name and style of "The Carnegie Trustees for the Universities of Scotland," And we do grant that by the same name and style the said Trustees shall have perpetual succession and a common seal with power to break, alter, or renew and make regulations as to the use of the same at their discretion, and we do further grant that the said body politic may by and in the same name and style, sue, and be sued in any court or place of judicature.

2. We do hereby grant to the Carnegie Trustees for the Universities of Scotland (hereinafter referred to as "The Trustees") power to hold upon, and for the trusts, intents, and purposes, set forth in the aforesaid trust deed all the aforesaid bonds and all the investments and property which are now vested in the Trustees, with power to uplift and realize the said bonds, either by public roup or private bargain, at such prices and on such terms as they may deem reasonable, and to assign or transfer the same, and to sue for pay-

ment of the principal sums or interest, either in or furth of the dominions of us, our heirs and successors, and to invest the sums which from time to time may be received from the said bonds on such securities as Trustees in Scotland or England, or Trustees in the States of New York, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania, are authorized to invest trust funds upon, and also on such other securities as they in the exercise of their own discretion may select, and to alter or vary the investments from time to time as they may think proper.

3. And we do further grant to the Trustees our license to purchase, acquire, and hold in perpetuity or otherwise by themselves solely or in conjunction with other persons, Trustees, or corporations, lands, buildings, tenements and hereditaments not exceeding in whole at any one time in annual value the sum of fifty thousand pounds such value to be assessed at the annual value of such lands, buildings, tenements, and hereditaments at the respective dates when the same shall be purchased, acquired, or taken by the Trustees.

4. And we do further grant to the Trustees power to receive and hold for the objects and purposes of the Trust and to invest along with the Trust funds all such other moneys, investments and property as may be assigned, conveyed or paid to them by any persons, or Trustees, or corporation, or as may be bequeathed to them.

5. And we do further grant to the Trustees power to enter into contracts or agreements with any persons, or Trustees, or corporations, or universities or other institutions relative to the objects and purposes of the Trust, or as they may consider necessary or expedient for giving effect to these objects and purposes.

6. And we do further grant power to the Trustees to erect, purchase, or provide buildings, laboratories, class-rooms, museums, or libraries, or to do so in association with any other persons, person, trust or corporation.

7. And we do further grant power to the Trustees from time to time to take on lease or to purchase or build offices or other buildings for carrying on the business of the Trust, and to appoint such secretaries, treasurers, auditors, clerks, and agents, and other persons as shall be necessary or as they may think proper for transacting the business of the Trust or for carrying this our charter into execution, and to assign to such persons respectively the performance of such duties, and to allow and pay to them out of the income of the Trust, such salaries or remuneration as such Trustees shall think proper, and if and when they shall think proper to remove any person or persons so appointed and appoint other persons in their room.

8. And we do hereby provide that the administration of the Trust shall be conducted by an Executive Committee of nine members, one of whom shall be Chairman of the Trust.

9. It shall be lawful for us, our heirs and successors by supplemental charter to add to, amend, or repeal the provisions of this our charter or any of them, provided that a resolution to accept and approve such supplemental charter

shall have been submitted to the Trustees and shall have been carried by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Trustees present and voting at a general meeting specially summoned for the purpose.

Lastly. We do hereby for us, our heirs and successors grant that these, our letters patent shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in law, notwithstanding any omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in these our letters patent contained, and shall be taken, construed, and adjudged in the most favorable and beneficial sense and to the best advantage of, and for the said Trustees, as well in our courts of law as elsewhere, notwithstanding any recital, misrecital, uncertainty, or imperfection in these our letters patent. In witness whereof we have ordered the seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and used in Scotland in place of the Great Seal thereof to be appended to these presents. Given at our court at Saint James's the twenty-first day of August one thousand nine hundred and two in the second year of our reign.

Per Signaturam Manu S.D.N. Regis supra scriptam.

THE TRUST DEED

I, Andrew Carnegie, of New York, and of Skibo, in the County of Sutherland having retired from active business, and deeming it to be my duty and one of my highest privileges to administer the wealth which has come to me as a trustee on behalf of others; and entertaining the confident belief that one of the best means of my discharging that trust is by providing funds for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific study and research in the Universities of Scotland, my native land, and by rendering attendance at these Universities and the enjoyment of their advantages more available to the deserving and qualified youth of that country to whom the payment of fees might act as a barrier to the enjoyment of these advantages; and having full confidence in the noblemen and gentlemen afternamed, who have at my request signified their willingness to carry out the Trust which I desire to confide to them, therefore I hereby undertake, and bind and oblige myself, my heirs, executors, and successors, forthwith validly to deliver to or transfer to and vest in [here follow the names of the Trustees] bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, of the aggregate value of ten million dollars, bearing interest at five per centum per annum, and having a currency of fifty years; to be held by the Trustees before named or designed, and the acceptors and survivors of them, and by such other person or persons as a majority of those acting for the time may assume into the Trust hereby constituted according to the provisions of the law of Scotland in regard to the assumption of gratuitous Trustees, and that in room of any Trustee or Trustees who may die, resign, or become incapable of acting, which Trustees herein nominated, or to be assumed as aforesaid, are hereinafter called "the Trustees,"

any five of them present at any meeting duly called being hereby declared to be a quorum; And that in trust for the purposes hereinafter named or referred to, that is to say, for the purpose of applying the interest or annual income to be obtained from the said bonds or from any other securities for which the same may be substituted: In the first place, towards paying the whole expenses which may be incurred in the administration of the Trust by the Trustees or by the Executive Committee appointed under the Constitution of Trust hereto appended, each page of which Constitution is signed as relative thereto, and is declared to be an integral part of these presents, including in said expenses the personal expenses which the Trustees may incur in attending meetings or otherwise in carrying out the business of the Trust: And second, for the purpose of paying the sums required by the said Executive Committee to enable them to carry out the purposes expressed in the said Constitution; and I hereby confer on the Trustees all the powers and immunities conferred upon Trustees under the Trusts (Scotland) Acts, 1861 to 1891, and without prejudice to this generality the following powers and immunities, viz.: Power to uplift and realize the said bonds, and the principal sums therein contained and the interest thereof, to grant discharges or receipts therefor, to sell the said bonds, either by public roup or private bargain, at such prices and on such terms as they may deem reasonable, to assign or transfer the same, to sue for payment of the principal sums or interest, either in or furth of the United Kingdom, to invest the sums which from time to time may be received from the said bonds on such securities as Trustees in Scotland or England, or Trustees in the States of New York, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania, are authorized to invest trust funds upon, and also on such other securities as they in the exercise of their own discretion may select, and to alter or vary the investments from time to time as they may think proper; And I hereby expressly provide and declare that the Trustees shall to no extent and in no way be responsible for the safety of the said bonds, or for the sums therein contained, or for the securities upon which the proceeds of the said bonds may be invested, or for any depreciation in the value of the said bonds or securities, or for the honesty or solvency of those to whom the same may be entrusted, relying, as I do, solely on the belief that the Trustees herein appointed, or to be assumed, shall act honorably; And I further hereby empower the Trustees to receive and administer any other funds or property which may be donated or bequeathed to them for the purposes of the Trust; and I also empower them to appoint such officers as they may consider necessary for carrying on the business of the Trust, at such salaries or for such remuneration as they may consider proper, and to make such arrangements, and lay down from time to time such rules as to the signature of deeds, transfers, agreements, checks, receipts, and other writings, as may secure the safe and convenient transaction of the financial business of the Trust; And, inasmuch as it may hereafter be considered necessary to obtain powers from Parliament or from the Court of Session,

fully to carry out the purposes of the Trust, or to modify and adapt those purposes to circumstances which may hereafter emerge, and also to authorize the universities or other institutions named or referred to in the Constitution to act in association with the Trustees in carrying out the end and purposes of the Trust, I hereby authorize the Trustees from time to time to promote such bills in Parliament, or to make application for such provisional orders, or to present such petitions to the Court of Session, and that either by themselves or in association with others, for such powers as they may consider desirable, the more effectually to carry out the purposes of the Trust, or to modify or adapt them as aforesaid; and I provide and declare that the whole expenses attendant on such proceedings shall be paid out of the Trust funds; And I consent to the registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session for preservation: In witness whereof I have subscribed these presents, consisting of what is printed or typewritten on this and the four preceding pages, and I have also subscribed the Constitution of the Trust hereto annexed, printed or typewritten on seven pages, at London, on the seventh day of June, nineteen hundred and one, before these witnesses, Mrs. Louise Whitfield Carnegie, my wife, and John Ross, solicitor, Dunfermline.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

LOUISE W. CARNEGIE, *Witness.*
JOHN ROSS, *Witness.*
Recorded in the Books of Council and Session, 9th July 1901.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF THE TRUST

The Executive Committee shall have the fullest power and discretion in dealing with the income of the Trust, and expending it in such manner as they may think best fitted to promote the objects set forth in the following clauses:

A

One half of the net annual income shall be applied towards the improvement and expansion of the Universities of Scotland, in the Faculties of Science and Medicine; also for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific study and research, and for increasing the facilities for acquiring a knowledge of History, Economics, English Literature, and Modern Languages, and such other subjects cognate to a technical or commercial education, as can be brought within the scope of the university curriculum, by the erection and maintenance of buildings, laboratories, class-rooms, museums or libraries, the providing of efficient apparatus, books and equipment, the institution and endowment of professorships and lectureships, including postgraduate lec-

tureships and scholarships, more especially scholarships for the purpose of encouraging research, or in such other manner as the Committee may from time to time decide; the Committee being always entitled, if they deem it proper, to make any grant allotted to any of the aforesaid purposes conditional on the provision by any other person, trust, or corporation, of such additional sums as they may consider reasonable, or as may be required to attain the desired object.

Further, in the event of the Committee deciding to provide any such buildings, endowments or apparatus, at a cost in excess of the income available for the time, the future income of the Trust may be mortgaged, subject to the consent of a majority of the Trustees being obtained thereto, to such an extent as may be considered necessary.

B

The other half of the income, or such part thereof as in each year may be found requisite, shall be devoted to the payment of the whole or part of the ordinary class fees exigible by the universities from students of Scottish birth or extraction, and of 16 years of age or upwards, or scholars who have given two years' attendance after the age of 14 years, at such schools and institutions in Scotland as are under inspection by the Scotch Education Department. They must have passed in the subject matter of the class for which payment of fees is to be made, the examination qualifying for admission to the study of that subject at the universities, with a view to graduation. They shall make application for the payment of their fees in such form as may be prescribed by the Committee. The decision of the Committee in all questions of qualification shall be final, and the fees of all applicants declared to be eligible shall in each case be paid by the Committee as they become due to the factors or authorized officers of the universities. If the Committee after due inquiry are satisfied that any student has shown exceptional merit at the university, and may advantageously be afforded assistance beyond the payment of ordinary class fees, they shall have power to extend such assistance either in money or other privileges upon such conditions and under such regulations as they may prescribe. They shall also have power to withhold payment of fees from any student who is guilty of misconduct, or who fails within a reasonable time to pass the ordinary examinations of the university, or any of them. Any surplus remaining in any year from the income applicable to this head of expenditure shall be applied to A, the first head of expenditure. Extra-mural colleges, schools or classes in Scotland, attendance at which is recognized as qualifying or assisting to qualify, for graduation, shall, on application, be entitled to participate under Clause A to such an extent as the Committee may from time to time determine, and the students thereof shall be admitted to the privileges of Clause B. In case of schools or institutions in Scotland established to provide technical or commercial education the Committee may

recognize classes, which, though outside the present range of the university curriculum, can be accepted as doing work of a university level, and may allow them and the students thereof to participate under both A and B to such an extent as the Committee may from time to time determine.

C

Any surplus income which may remain after satisfying the requirements under A and B shall be at the disposal of the Committee, who may expend it (1) in establishing or assisting to establish courses of lectures in convenient centers by professors or lecturers of the universities, or extra-mural colleges, or schools in science, and the subjects before mentioned; or (2) for the benefit of evening classes of students engaged in industrial or professional occupations during the day; or (3) in any other way the trustees may think proper towards furthering the usefulness of the Universities in connection with the purposes expressed in the trust deed and Constitution.

If in any year the full income of the Trust can not be usefully expended or devoted to the purposes herein enumerated, the Committee may pay such sums as they think fit into a reserve fund, to be ultimately applied to those purposes.

The benefits of the Trust shall be available to students of both sexes.

The Trustees shall have full power, by a majority of two-thirds of their number to modify the conditions and regulations under which the funds may be dispensed, so as to secure that these shall always be applied in the manner best adapted to the changed conditions of the time; provided always that any modifications shall be in accordance with the purposes of the donor, as expressed in the trust deed and Constitution.

CARNEGIE TRUST FOR THE UNIVERSITIES OF SCOTLAND

Financial Statement for the Year to 30th September 1918

Capital

Endowment Fund, originally consisting of $10,000,000 fifty year 5% gold bonds of the United States Steel Corporation	£2,000,000 0 0
Increased from profits on sales of bonds by	367,802 0 0
Reserve Fund	317,169 19 4
Special loans	43,500 0 0
Property	10,000 0 0
Undrawn balances awarded universities and colleges	90,999 15 4
Balance on Clause A account	7,923 4 1
	£2,837,394 18 9

Income

Interest on capital investments	£125,217 19 9
Grants under Research Scheme repaid	5 4 11
Voluntary repayment of fees by former beneficiaries	959 14 6
Interest on national war bonds and deposit receipts	3,573 1 3
Balance from previous year	8,330 2 1
	£138,086 2 6

Expenditure

Expenses of management	£3,552 13 9
Under Clause A of trust deed	45,014 7 2
Under Clause B of trust deed	29,595 17 6
Added to Reserve Fund	52,000 0 0
Balance at close of year	7,923 4 1
	£138,086 2 6

PUBLICATIONS

An annual report is published, showing the whole work accomplished and containing full details of the income and expenditure.

CARNEGIE DUNFERMLINE TRUST

CARNEGIE DUNFERMLINE TRUST

FOUNDED 1903

In addition to his generous gift of money, Mr. Carnegie presented to Dunfermline the beautiful property known as Pittencrieff Park and Glen, situated near the heart of the city, and he placed its administration in the hands of the Trustees. Of all the benefits conferred upon the community, none is greater or more universally appreciated than the privilege of free access to this park, which with its varied beauty and great historic interest is a center of attraction, not only to the citizens but to many thousands of visitors from the world outside. The Trustees early applied themselves to various schemes for enhancing the attractiveness of this park by improving the walks, planting additional trees, introducing animal and bird life, and providing a bandstand and teahouse. The large numbers of appreciative visitors who throng the park at all times, and particularly in the summer when open-air music is daily provided, are the proof of the success of their efforts.

The advancement of musical culture in the community has taken a prominent place among the means adopted by the Trustees, in the carrying out of their mission. Besides the open-air music alluded to, excellent concerts of the most varied character are provided at prices within the reach of all. A well equipped and efficiently staffed School of Music has been established, and financial assistance is given to local musical societies. Provision has also been made for the teaching of singing in the public elementary schools.

Indoor recreation is provided in a number of District Institutes, containing libraries, reading rooms, and facilities for various indoor games. Much has also been done to enhance the usefulness of the Carnegie Public Library, by annual grants in supplement of the income from the library rate, and by a large

extension of the building. Outdoor recreation also has been provided in the form of Bowling Greens and of a Games Park.

The Trustees have always regarded as their special duty and privilege a vigilant attention to the welfare of the children, and have adopted many means to secure that end. They were fortunate in having provided for them at the outset by Mr. Carnegie a magnificent building containing a swimming bath, besides other baths of every description, and the finest gymnasium in the country. The fullest use has been made of these facilities in securing for the children the highest possible standard of physical efficiency, and the interests of physically defective children are specially cared for by means of medical and dental clinics, and a school for mothers. The Trustees also have rendered valuable assistance to the local educational authority, in the important work of medical inspection of school children.

As a further means of promoting physical health, a College of Hygiene and Physical Culture has been founded. This important institution has become the center for Scotland for the training of teachers of physical culture, and although housed in buildings provided by the Trustees and managed by them, it is maintained out of public funds administered by the Scotch Education Department. Primarily designed for the benefit of the youth of Dunfermline, it has now, by sending forth annually numbers of highly qualified teachers, proved of invaluable service to the country at large.

In the matter of educational activities, the Trustees do not confine their efforts to the physical sphere. They have instituted High School and University bursaries, Day School and Technical School excursions, a Weaving Scholarship—Dunfermline having long been famous for the manufacture of linen damask—and educational lectures. A Craft School has been established where a highly qualified staff give instruction in such artistic handicrafts as woodwork, metal work, jewelry, enameling and embroidery. Assistance is given in the teaching of drawing, by an art master who visits the elementary schools. The teaching of horticulture has been provided for by the appointment of a lady gardener

who daily gives instruction to the school children in all branches of this important craft in school gardens, provided and managed out of Trust funds. The horticultural efforts of both old and young are encouraged by the giving of prizes for garden plots, and for the culture of flowers grown in the homes, and also by the holding of annual exhibitions.

One of the most recent enterprises of the Trust, is the experimental provision of a home where children who are of delicate physique and whose parents are in poor circumstances spend a holiday in the country. The resulting benefit to the health of these children, of fresh air, a plentiful food supply, and abundant facilities for recreation has been so gratifying, that the Trustees have decided upon the establishment of a permanent home on a sufficiently large scale.

Dunfermline is a rapidly expanding community. The great naval dockyard of Rosyth and a wide tract of land lying between Rosyth and the old city have been recently added to the city area. A demand has arisen among the members of the new community, consisting of those employed at the dockyard and their families, for an extension to Rosyth of the benefits of the Trust. This demand the Trustees propose to gratify to the best of their power, so far as the resources at their command will allow.

LIFE TRUSTEES

David D. Blair
James Brown
The Right Honorable The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine
John Hynd
James Currie Macbeth
David Marshall, M.A., B.L.
George Mathewson
James Norval
Sir William Robertson
John Ross, LL.D.
Rev. John Sanderson, B.A.
Andrew Scobie
Andrew R. Shearer, V.D.
John S. Soutar, B.L.
Rev. Robert Stevenson, M.A.
Alan L. S. Tuke, M.B., C.M.

TRUSTEES APPOINTED BY THE CORPORATION OF DUNFERMLINE

The Provost (David Harley)
Bailie James Dick
Bailie Robert Wilson
Bailie John D. Taylor
Dean of Guild, William Irvine
Councilor John H. Fisher

The Provost of Dunfermline is a Trustee ex officio

TRUSTEES APPOINTED BY THE SCHOOL BOARD OF DUNFERMLINE

The Chairman (John Ross, LL.D.) John Macgregor
Rev. W. A. Hutchison

The Chairman of the School Board is a Trustee ex officio

Chairman of the Trustees, John Ross, LL.D.
Vice Chairman, Sir William Robertson
Secretary, Robert Burns, M.A., LL.B (on military service)
Interim Secretary, J. B. Davidson, Solicitor
Treasurer, Hugh Macrae, C.A. (on military service)
Interim Treasurer, Thomas Gorrie, Solicitor

MR. CARNEGIE'S LETTER

Skibo Castle, Dornoch,
August 2, 1903.

Gentlemen of the Commission:

The trust deed, of which this may be considered explanatory, transfers to you Pittencrieff Park and Glen, and two million five hundred thousand dollars in five per cent bonds, giving you an annual revenue of twenty-five thousand pounds, all to be used in attempts to bring into the monotonous lives of the toiling masses of Dunfermline more of sweetness and light; to give to them—especially the young—some charm, some happiness, some elevating conditions of life which residence elsewhere would have denied; that the child of my native town, looking back in after years, however far from home it may have roamed, will feel that simply by virtue of being such, life has been made happier and better. If this be the fruit of your labors you will have succeeded; if not, you will have failed.

It is more than twenty years since I provided in my will for this experiment, for experiment it is. My retirement from business enables me to act in my own lifetime, and the fortunate acquisition of Pittencrieff, with its lovely Glen, furnishes the needed foundation upon which you can build, beginning your work by making it a recreation park for the people. Needed structures will have admirable sites upon its edge, in the very centre of population. I have said your work is experimental. The problem you have to solve is—"What

can be done in towns for the benefit of the masses by money in the hands of the most public-spirited citizens?" If you prove that good can be done you open new fields to the rich which I am certain they are to be more and more anxious to find for their surplus wealth.

Remember you are pioneers, and do not be afraid of making mistakes; those who never make mistakes never make anything. Try many things freely, but discard just as freely.

As it is the masses you are to benefit, it follows you have to keep in touch with them and must carry them with you. Therefore, do not put before their first steps that which they can not take easily, but always that which leads upwards as their tastes improve.

Not what other cities have is your standard; it is the something beyond this which they lack, and your funds should be strictly devoted to this. It is not intended that Dunfermline should be relieved from keeping herself abreast of other towns, generation after generation, according to the standards of the time. This is her duty, and no doubt will continue to be her pride.

I can imagine it may be your duty in the future to abandon beneficent fields from time to time when municipalities enlarge their spheres of action and embrace these. When they attend to any department it is time for you to abandon it and march forward to new triumphs. "Pioneers, always ahead," would not be a bad motto for you.

As conditions of life change rapidly, you will not be restricted as to your plans or the scope of your activities.

Permit me to thank you, one and all, for the cordial acceptance of the onerous duties of the Trust. Britain is most fortunate in the number and character of able, educated men of affairs who labor zealously for the public good without other reward than the consciousness of service done for others. I am most fortunate in having a companion commission in charge of the Trust for the Universities of Scotland, also another in charge of Pittsburgh Institute, whose success has been phenomenal, as I believe yours is to be. Let me commend a great truth to you which has been one of my supports in life:—"The gods send thread for a web begun." Thread will be sent for that you are about to weave, I am well assured. You have the first instalment already in your Chairman—emphatically the right man in the right place. Indeed, Dr. John Ross seems specially designed for this very task, original though it be.

Gratefully,
Your obliged fellow townsman,
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF MR. CARNEGIE TO DR. ROSS

January 19, 1911.

The success of the fund has been so great that I have decided to send you £250,000 more in five per cent bonds, and shall watch with deep interest the

use the Trust makes of it. I often think of the unfair division of labor between us. I simply give the money that I am glad to put to use, and the members of the Trust give their time and thought, *i.e.*, give themselves to the duty imposed upon them. Let me tell them, however, that from numerous visitors I have heard nothing but praise for the President and members of the Trust, so that they are not without some reward for their service.

PUBLICATIONS

An annual report of the proceedings of the Trustees is issued, containing an account of their schemes and a detailed statement of the income and expenditure. Copies of the last annual report may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

CARNEGIE DUNFERMLINE TRUST

Financial Statement for the Year to 31st December 1918

Capital

Endowment Fund, originally consisting of $3,750,000 fifty year 5% gold bonds of the United States Steel Corporation	£750,000 0 0
Surplus over par value on realization	138,000 0 0
Property	145,625 2 4
Reserve Funds	80,938 7 1
Reserve account	13,614 15 11
	£1,128,178 5 4

Income

From investments	£49,318 0 3
Rent from properties	338 18 11
Surplus on College Hostel	14 8 8
From government for buildings in military occupation	3,854 0 0
Balance from previous year	12,749 16 9
	£66,275 4 7

Expenditure

College and committees	£24,784 14 2
Property	10,575 14 6
Added to Reserve Funds	17,300 0 0
Balance at close of year	13,614 15 11
	£66,275 4 7

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD[1]

FOUNDED 1906

GENERAL AIM

The defined purpose of the Simplified Spelling Board is to hasten the process of rational orthografic change; to gide it in the direction of simplicity and economy; and gradually to substitute for our present caotic spelling, which is niether consistent nor etimologic, a simpler and more regular spelling, based on existing rules and analogies, and in harmony with the history and genius of the language.

Changes in spelling hav been continuous in the history of the English language, and conscious and deliberate efforts to simplify English spelling began at least as early as 1554.

The American Philological Association in 1875 started the present movement to improve our spelling—resulting in the formation of the Spelling Reform Association in 1876—and joind with the Philological Society (London) in making specific recommendations in 1883.

The National Education Association gave its approval in 1898, adopting a brief list of twelv words, of which the simpler spelling might serv as an earnest of what ought to be done in the future. These twelv simpler spellings wer adopted in various educational journals, and a few of them soon began to win their way into general use.

Some of those who wisht to advance the movement believd that the time was propitious for organizing an aggressiv campain. Several conferences on the subject wer held in New York, and in 1905 the conclusion was reacht that there was need of an organization solidly establisht to continue the work stedily thru a long series of years, unhasting but unresting.

[1] This contribution follows the orthography used by Mr. Carnegie.

The obvious advantage of such an organization, conducted on business principles to achiev a practical purpose of which he hartily approved, appeald to Mr. Carnegie. In a personal letter to one of the conferees he agreed to giv the necessary financial support for a term of years if he wer convinst that there was any real likelihood of success. He askt that a plan of campain be submitted to him, together with the signatures of twenty men of prominence to an agreement to use in their private correspondence the twelv simpler spellings of the National Education Association.

This modest pledge was promptly signd by more than fifty men of distinction (and later by several thousand); and on recieving Mr. Carnegie's approval of the plan of procedure proposed, the Simplified Spelling Board was formd in 1906 to carry on the work, and to administer the annual subventions contributed by Mr. Carnegie, which assured the material support that had been lacking in all the earlier efforts to better English spelling. The membership was representativ of the American Philological Association, the (British) Philological Society, the Spelling Reform Association, the National Education Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Modern Language Association of America, and other learned societies, and included the editors of the Century, Oxford, Standard, and Webster's dictionaries, eminent filologists, educators, sientists, men of letters, and men of affairs.

The Board was formally incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in May, 1907, shortly after its first annual meeting.

THE WORK OF THE BOARD

The Board maintains an office in the Metropolitan Bilding, No. 1 Madison avenue, New York.

Immediately on its organization the Board began an activ propaganda, by sending forth a preliminary circular in which it askt those who simpathized with its aims to take a simple initial

step. Inclosed with the circular was a list of three hundred common words for which alternativ spellings, one more simple and regular than the others, ar given by the leading dictionaries and sanctiond by the usage of eminent writers. All who approved the aims of the Board wer askt to sign a card agreeing to use the simpler forms as far as practicable.

The response to this circular was beyond expectation. Within a few months a large proportion of the leading filologists, educators, sientists, and men of letters, announst their adhesion to the movement; and many thousands of teachers, fisicians, lawyers, clergymen, and other professional men; business men, firms, and corporations; editors and publishers, signd the agreement. The number of these "signers" is constantly increasing; but even so, it represents only a small proportion of those who approve and use the simpler spellings, as has been found by later canvasses.

The Board of Superintendents of New York City in 1906 unanimously recommended the use of the list of three hundred words in the New York City scools. The Modern Language Association of America adopted in the same year the same list for use in its publications, and has since accepted the later recommendations of the Board. President Roosevelt adopted this list in his official correspondence; and his recommendation in 1906 that the Government Printing Office adopt the same stile, when not otherwize requested, gave the movement a wide publicity. The discussion that followd, both in the Congress and in the pres, afforded the frends of orthografic reform extraordinary opportunity—of which they did not fail to take advantage—to present their arguments and appeals. The results of this publicity wer distinctly favorable. State Teachers' Associations in several States adopted resolutions favorable to the movement; the scool sistems of many cities and towns granted permission to teach the simpler spellings in their clasrooms; and the authors of several spelling books included the recommendations of the Board iether in the main text or in an appendix.

GENERAL PROGRESS

In the course of the next seven years the Board issued and freely distributed three more lists of recommended spellings, an alfabetic list of all the words included in the first three lists, and twenty-one other circulars, setting forth arguments for the movement written by eminent men in many different vocations. In the meantime, it appointed volunteer local agents; supplied speakers to make public addresses; organized a leag of periodicals and newspapers; began in 1909 the quarterly publication of the *Simplified Spelling Bulletin*, to serv as a medium of news and discussion; and by these and other legitimate means of publicity gaind additional thousands of adherents.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, AND NORMAL SCOOLS

The Board shortly after the issue of its fourth list resolvd to propose no further changes in spelling until the recommendations alredy made should be more widely accepted, but to devote its income and energies mainly to an intensiv field campain of education. Field agents of professorial rank wer engaged, and in 1914 an aggressiv campain was organized to win a more general official approval of the aims of the Board by the leading educational institutions of America.

The results, most of which wer obtaind in the next two years, wer extremely gratifying. Four hundred and sixty-one universities, colleges, and normal scools, with twenty-seven thousand teachers and three hundred and thirty thousand students, now iether use simplified spellings in their official publications and correspondence, or permit students to use them in written work. One hundred and seventy-three of these institutions, including nineteen State universities, hav formally approved the movement, in most cases by faculty resolution, and hav adopted in all cases more than two hundred of the simpler spellings, and in some cases many more. Of the American universities and colleges listed in the Educational Directory issued by the United States Buro of Education, fifty-seven per cent (seventy-two per cent

of the institutions heard from) now recognize and accept the simplified spellings of the Board; nearly twenty-five per cent hav agreed to use simpler spellings in their official publications and correspondence; and only eighteen per cent hav placed themselvs on record as opposed to the movement. The remaining institutions hav iether given noncommittal ansers, or hav faild to respond to inquiries.

PUBLIC SCOOLS

Meanwhile there was no cessation of activity in presenting the aims of the Board to teachers in the scools where spelling takes an important place in the curriculum. Twenty-one State Teachers' Associations, including the Inland Empire Teachers' Association, representing Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, and Washington, hav now adopted resolutions favorable to the movement. The National Education Association, which in 1907 had approved the work of the Board and had directed the use of the simpler spellings of the three hundred words in its publications, adopted July 7, 1916, the spelling *-t* for *-ed* in past tenses of English verbs ending in *-ed* pronounst *t*, and is now using it in its official publications and correspondence. The Association, by its acceptance of this rule — which simplifies the spelling of more than nine hundred words in addition to the twelv words adopted in 1898 — and by its preference for the simpler of alternativ spellings having dictionary recognition, approves and uses about fifteen hundred simplified spellings. With the cooperation of several State Superintendents of Education the Board began (1916) a campain having as its object the teaching in the public scools of the simpler spellings that hav recievd dictionary recognition.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

The rapid increase of educational support encouraged the Board to undertake coincidentally a special campain among editors and publishers to promote the use of simplified spelling in the pres. As a result, more than five hundred and fifty news-

papers and periodicals—more than one hundred and fifty of which ar dailies in important cities—ar now using the twelv words and most of the other simpler spellings in the list of three hundred words—an increase of more than five hundred journals since 1914. The total circulation of all these publications is more than 18,000,000.

The National Editorial Association (1916), "desiring to cooperate with the National Education Association, the Simplified Spelling Board, and other educational organizations, in their efforts to accustom the general public to the use of simplified spelling in print," approved the use of the twelv words, adopted them for use in the official publications and correspondence of the Association, and recommended their use by individual members in their respectiv newspapers. Similar action was taken by various other editorial and newspaper associations.

HANDBOOK OF SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

Experience gaind in these aggresiv campains soon developt the need, for general distribution, of a *Handbook of Simplified Spelling* that should cover succinctly the various fases of the subject treated in the separate circulars issued up to that time by the Board, and to take their place. Some of the earlier circulars had in fact been superseded by those publisht later, while others had, in their turn, become out of date and had been withdrawn from general circulation. The preparation of such a compendium, which was accordingly begun, suggested the advizability of undertaking at the same time a general revizion and more complete coordination of the rules, and the selection of those deemd most suitable for special emfasis at the present stage of the movement. This work of revizion, carrid on by the Filology Committee, was approved by the Board early in 1919; and Part One of the *Handbook*, "English Spelling and the Movement to Improve It," which had meanwhile been drafted, under the supervizion of the Filology Committee, by the Secretary, was issued in April. Part Two, "The Case for Simplified Spelling," and Part Three, "Rules and Dictionary List," wil follow at three months' intervals.

A PATRIOTIC SERVICE

Pending the completion of this important task, the Board had mesurably reduced its field activities, which the unrest in the colleges, incident to the reorganization of educational work to meet the conditions imposed by the country's entry into war, had in itself made advizable. As soon as more favorable conditions develop, the Board stands redy to resume an activ propaganda to the extent that financial support and volunteer effort may be forthcoming. It trusts that the great part that a rational simplification of English spelling can take, not only in the more speedy Americanization of our foren population, but in rendering English more available as a means of international communication, wil forcibly appeal to all those who cherish these patriotic aims, and wil make it possible to continue the work so auspiciously and whole-hartedly inaugurated by Mr. Carnegie.

ADVIZORY COUNCIL

In order to hav the benefit of as wide and representativ an expression of educated opinion as possible in reference to its immediate and future proposals, the Board, shortly after its formation, requested a large number of scolars, educators, and others interested in intellectual and social progress, to act as an Advizory Council.

The qualifications for membership in the Council ar the same as those expected for membership in the Board—a belief in the principle and in the immediate practis of simplified spelling in some degree, and a recognized status and influence as educator, scolar, writer, or man of affairs. The Council is representativ of all parts of the country and of all fases of educated opinion favorable to the general idea that English spelling can be and ought to be improved. Its membership is approximately two hundred and fifty.

OFFICERS

President, Charles H. Grandgent, Massachusetts
Vice Presidents, William Archer, England
George W. Cable, Massachusetts
Irving Fisher, Connecticut
William Trufant Foster, Oregon
David Starr Jordan, California
Alexander H. MacKay, Nova Scotia
William F. Maclean, Ontario
William H. Maxwell, New York
Homer H. Seerley, Iowa
Treasurer, Gano Dunn, New York
Secretary, Henry Gallup Paine, New York
Office, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City

TRUSTEES

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Melvil Dewey, New York
Gano Dunn, New York
Charles H. Grandgent, Massachusetts
Hamilton Holt, New York
Henry Holt, New York
Fred J. Miller, Pennsylvania
Calvin Thomas, New York

MEMBERS

William Archer, England
Henry M. Belden, Missouri
Henry Bradley, England
Elmer Ellsworth Brown, New York
Richard E. Burton, Minnesota
Nathaniel Butler, Illinois
George W. Cable, Massachusetts
Andrew Carnegie, New York, *Honorary Member*
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John Cresson Trautwine, Jr., Pennsylvania
Thomas G. Tucker, Australia
E. O. Vaile, Illinois
Joseph Wright, England

DECEAST MEMBERS

E. Benjamin Andrews
O. C. Blackmer
David J. Brewer
Samuel L. Clemens
Isaac K. Funk
Frederick J. Furnivall
Richard Watson Gilder
William T. Harris
Thomas Wentworth Higginson

WILLIAM JAMES
THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY
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JAMES A. H. MURRAY
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
WALTER WILLIAM SKEAT
BENJAMIN E. SMITH
Z. X. SNYDER
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE
WILLIAM HAYES WARD
ANDREW D. WHITE

RESOLUTIONS OF APPRECIATION

APRIL 3, 1907

ANDREW CARNEGIE, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR: We your fellow workers of the Simplified Spelling Board wish to express to you, on the occasion of the first meeting of the Board, our profound appreciation of the patriotism and munificence by which you have made our common labors possible.

We wish also to express our conviction, which experience already seems to justify, that you have not only made our labors possible, but have insured that they shall be successful — that thru you, and with you, will ultimately be secured for countless generations, a great diminution in the labor of teaching and learning, with a proportionate increase in the things taught and learned; a vast increase in the facility of spreading ideas, and therefore a vast increase in each individual's stock of ideas; and a vast increase in the diffusion among the nations of the earth, of those principles of individual development, self-government, and ordered liberty, which have become identified with Anglo-Saxon practise and Anglo-Saxon speech, and which are the most precious possessions of the human race.

We wish further to state our conviction that among the monuments more enduring than bronze which your love of your fellow men has built for you, this one will be not only the greatest and most enduring, but among those most significant of your generosity, in that it can never bear your honored name.

In the earnest hope that this great work of yours will contribute its full share to the proverbial result of the consciousness of duty well done, in securing to you yet many full and happy years, we are, dear Sir,

Your friends and fellow workers,

THE SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD

An engrost copy of these resolutions was signd by all the members and transmitted to Mr. Carnegie.

BY-LAWS

1. The Board shal consist of not more than fifty members. Its term of membership shal be five years, and it shal be divided into five classes of ten each, to serv one, two, three, four, and five years. At each annual meeting, or within one month thereafter by vote by mail, ten members shal be elected for a term of five years in place of the clas then retiring.

2. The annual meeting shal be held the first Tuesday in April, unless another time and place hav been announst by the Trustees three months in advance. At this meeting the Board shal elect a President and six other Trustees.

3. These Trustees may ad to their own number, and shal elect to serv both Board and Trustees five or more Vice Presidents, a Secretary, Tresurer, and any other needed officers, agents, or committees. All terms of office shal begin at the close of the annual meeting.

4. In intervals between annual meetings the Trustees may in all matters act for the Board, but all proposals involving change in by-laws, general policy, election of members, or recommendations of any change in spelling, shal be submitted for vote by mail to each member, and any member whose vote is not recievd within fifteen days after mailing a second notis shal be considerd as assenting. A two-thirds vote shal make any such proposal effectiv. Approval of the Board shal make promulgation of new spellings by the Trustees permissiv, but not mandatory.

5. In carrying on the work of the Board the Trustees shal incur no liability beyond its available resources, and make an annual report to the Board.

6. These by-laws may be amended on recommendation of the Trustees by the Board by a two-thirds vote by mail.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

FOUNDED 1914

Mr. Carnegie established The Church Peace Union on February 10, 1914. The first piece of work undertaken on a large scale, was to bring together delegates of the churches of the various countries of Europe and Asia, and of the United States. A Conference was called for August 1, 2 and 3, at Constance, Germany. Sixty delegates were carried from the United States, and the Trustees of The Church Peace Union went as the personal guests of Mr. Carnegie. About twenty-five delegates went from Great Britain, and proportionate numbers from the other countries of Europe. The purpose of the Conference was to discuss how the churches of the world might work together for promoting international good will and establishing peaceful and judicial machinery to take the place of wars in the settlement of international disputes.

The Conference met in Constance at the Insel Hotel, in the same room in which the great Council of the Churches met five hundred years before. It met as the war clouds were everywhere gathering. In fact these meetings were broken up by the rush of war preparations. After a day and a half at Constance the delegates were offered cars on the last train crossing Germany. The Conference adjourned to London and there completed its work.

Although meeting under such difficulties and with the whole world plunging into war, the Conference was not in vain, for out of it was born the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. A Continuation Committee of sixty, representing all countries, was appointed at London, and under the direction of that committee, Prof. Benjamin F. Battin of Swarthmore College has been devoting all his time, even while the war has been raging, to organizing branches and councils of the World Alliance in the various countries of Europe.

Drs. Frederick Lynch and Sidney L. Gulick were made Secre-

taries for America, and in this country, in cooperation with the Commission on International Justice and Good Will of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, a large constituency has been built up, and a considerable work of propaganda and organization accomplished. While the World Alliance is not an integral part of The Church Peace Union, yet it is largely financed by the Union. Its Secretary is the Secretary of The Church Peace Union, and most of its officers are chosen from the Trustees. Its inception, and its direction in large measure have come from The Church Peace Union, and it is understood that it is one of the handmaids of the Union for work among the churches. More than one-third of the income has been annually expended for work through the World Alliance, in cooperation with various commissions of the Federal Council of Churches.

On April 25, 1916, The Church Peace Union brought together the American Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches for a two days' conference at Garden City, Long Island, New York. At this conference, about two hundred of the leading clergymen and religious workers in the United States assembled, and the subjects "What the Church can do to Foster Friendly Relationships Between Nations" and "The Securing of the Substitution of Peaceable and Judicial Methods for War in the Settlement of International Disputes" were discussed.

WORK FOR JAPAN

The Union since its inception has been interested in cementing the friendship existing between Japan and the United States, by means of work through the churches. In cooperation with the Federal Council, it has taken part in the sending of Christian leaders of America to the churches of Japan. It has supplied the Japanese churches with literature bearing on international good will from the Christian point of view, and it has endowed to some extent the peace organizations in Japan directly related to the churches. It has taken part in welcoming leaders of the Japanese churches in America, and has quite generously endowed the Commission on Friendly Relations with the Orient of the Federal Council of Churches.

PUBLICATIONS

The Church Peace Union has published or circulated hundreds of thousands of pamphlets and books on international good will, written largely by churchmen, from the Christian point of view. There has been a great demand for such literature both before the beginning of the war and since. The Union has also undertaken to furnish pastors in the United States with such literature as would help them in the preparation of sermons bearing on the subject of permanent peace.

APPROPRIATIONS

The Trustees of The Church Peace Union have made many and varied appropriations to organizations directly related to the churches, carrying on the work of international good will. These appropriations have been made to organizations in the countries of Europe and of Asia as well as in the United States.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE CHURCHES AND THE MORAL AIMS OF THE WAR

At the Annual Meeting of The Church Peace Union on December 6, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

Having in view the special ideas and principles distinctive of The Church Peace Union, which has been established to promote permanent world peace based upon enduring religious sanctions, we recommend:

1. That The Church Peace Union undertake, during the year 1918, to present to conferences of clergymen and other Christian workers, and to the churches of the United States, the various proposals now engaging the attention of the leading statesmen and thinkers of the world looking toward some "concert" or "League of Nations," which shall insure the judicial settlement of international disputes and a just and permanent peace.

2. That The Church Peace Union accept the invitation of the Committee on Public Information of the Administration, to cooperate with them in educating the people of the United States in the aims of this war, basing our interpretation of those aims on the messages and addresses of the President of the United States, to whose declared policy we pledge our support, and that we also offer our services to Colonel House in laying before the public the results of the study of his assistants, along the lines of world organization for lasting peace.

3. That we accept the invitation of the Committee on Public Information of the Administration, to appoint a representative of The Church Peace Union to membership upon its Advisory Committee.

4. That we appoint a Committee of Five from our Trustees, with power, which shall be so constituted that it can hold frequent meetings, to conduct the campaign outlined above, but which shall act in close cooperation with the Executive Committee.

5. That we approve the request of the League to Enforce Peace, which with its highly developed organization and eminent members can be of great service, to cooperate with us, and request them to appoint a Committee of Five to act with the committee appointed by The Church Peace Union.

6. That we welcome the offer of the Joint Committee of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches and the Commission on International Justice and Good Will of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, to put their machinery and resources at our disposal, and that we ask them to take part with us in this campaign, especially in conserving the results of the meetings, in study groups, in sermons, and in the distribution of literature bearing upon the general subject.

7. That The Church Peace Union appropriate $65,000 for this work, half to be taken from this year's income, half to be borrowed from the income of 1919.

A meeting was then held with certain members of the League to Enforce Peace, and a Joint Committee was appointed, with Charles S. Macfarland representing the Federal Council of Churches, Sidney L. Gulick representing the World Alliance, Hamilton Holt, Arthur J. Brown, William P. Merrill, George A. Plimpton and Frederick Lynch representing the Church Peace Union, and William H. Taft, Alton B. Parker, Talcott Williams, Glenn Frank and William H. Short representing the League to Enforce Peace.

Dr. Henry A. Atkinson was secured as Executive Secretary, and work was immediately begun in conjunction with the Speaking Division of the Committee on Public Information.

Meetings have been planned and an itinerary arranged covering approximately 300 centres throughout the United States.

Up to the date of writing this report 266 meetings have been held in 144 cities. The attendance at the Conferences of Min-

isters has been 9,847, and the attendance at the mass meetings has totaled about 113,665.

Besides these regular meetings held under the auspices of our committee, speakers have been furnished for a number of occasions, and have addressed large audiences gathered together under outside auspices. In our campaign we have used about forty different speakers.

The committee has published five pamphlets as follows:

1. The Moral Aims of the War.
2. A League of Nations.
3. The Moral Values of a League of Nations.
4. The Minister and His Preaching in this Time of War.
5. Program of the Church in this Time of War.

During June and July several institutes for ministers and Christian workers were held at such centers as New York, Boston, Amherst, Bangor, Chicago, Minneapolis, Berkeley (Cal.), Austin (Texas), Nashville. At these institutes from two to three hundred were brought together for three days as guests of the committee. The program in general followed this order: The first day was devoted to the general topic of "The Moral Aims of the War." The second day was devoted to a discussion of the various plans proposed for world organization after the war, such as those of the American League to Enforce Peace, the English League of Nations Society, and the various programs put out by the labor groups of Great Britain. The third day was devoted to the problem of reconstruction—industrial, political and religious.

TRUSTEES

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Vice President, William H. P. Faunce, Rhode Island
Secretary, Frederick Lynch, New York
Treasurer, George A. Plimpton, New York
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Charles E. Jefferson, *Chairman*
Frederick Lynch, *Secretary*, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Hamilton Holt
William I. Hull
Charles S. Macfarland
William Pierson Merrill
George A. Plimpton
Robert E. Speer
James J. Walsh

FINANCE COMMITTEE

George A. Plimpton, *Chairman*

Marcus M. Marks
Robert E. Speer

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE CHURCHES AND THE MORAL AIMS OF THE WAR

Henry A. Atkinson, *Secretary*

[1] Deceased

MR. CARNEGIE'S LETTER OF GIFT

February 10, 1914.

GENTLEMEN OF MANY RELIGIOUS BODIES, ALL IRREVOCABLY OPPOSED TO WAR AND DEVOTED ADVOCATES OF PEACE:

We all feel, I believe, that the killing of man by man in battle is barbaric and negatives our claim to civilization. This crime we wish to banish from the earth; some progress has already been made in this direction, but recently men have shed more of their fellows' blood than for years previously. We need to be aroused to our duty and banish war.

Certain that the strongest appeal that can be made is to members of the religious bodies, to you I hereby appeal, hoping that you will feel it to be not only your duty but your pleasure to undertake the administration of two millions of dollars five per cent bonds, the income to be used as in your judgment will most successfully appeal to the people in the cause of peace thru arbitration of international disputes; that as man in civilized lands is compelled by law to submit personal disputes to courts of law, so nations shall appeal to the Court at The Hague or to such tribunals as may be mutually agreed upon, and bow to the verdict rendered, thus insuring the reign of national peace thru international law. When that day arrives, either thru such courts of law or thru other channels, this trust shall have fulfilled its mission.

After the arbitration of international disputes is established and war abolished, as it certainly will be some day, and that sooner than expected, probably by the Teutonic nations, Germany, Britain and the United States first deciding to act in unison, other Powers joining later, the Trustees will divert the revenues of this fund to relieve the deserving poor and afflicted in their distress, especially those who have struggled long and earnestly against misfortunes and have not themselves to blame for their poverty. Members of the various churches will naturally know such members well, and can therefore the better judge; but this does not debar them from going beyond membership when that is necessary or desirable. As a general rule, it is best to help those who help themselves, but there are unfortunates from whom this can not be expected.

After war is abolished by the leading nations, the Trustees by a vote of two-thirds may decide that a better use for the funds than that named in the preceding paragraph has been found, and are free according to their judgment to devote the income to the best advantage for the good of their fellow men.

Trustees shall be reimburst for all expenses incurred in connection with their duties as Trustees, including traveling expenses, and to each annual meeting, expenses of wife or dauter.

Happy in the belief that the civilized world will not, can not, long tolerate the killing of man by man as a means of settling its international disputes, and that civilized men will not, can not long enter a profession which binds them to go forth and kill their fellow men as ordered, although they will continue to defend their homes if attacked, as a duty, which also involves the duty of never attacking the homes of others, I am,

Cordially yours,

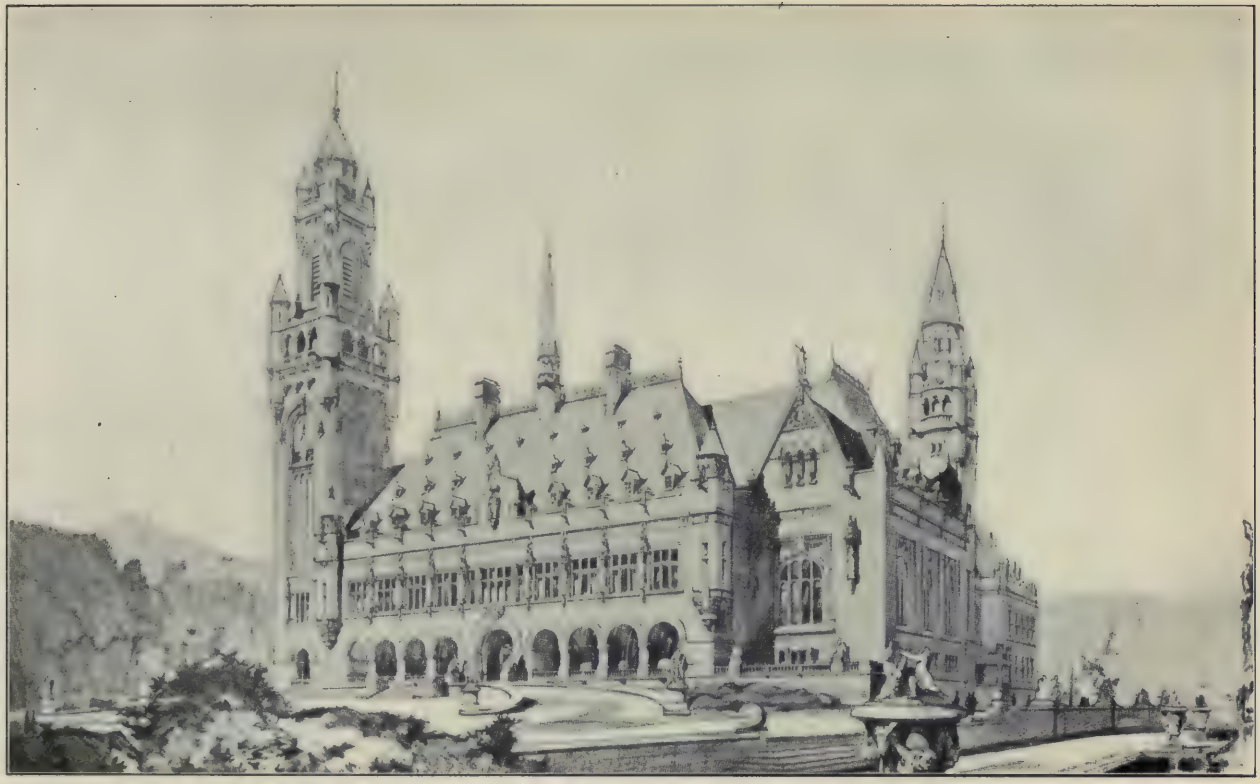
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

RESOLUTIONS OF ACCEPTANCE

RESOLVED, That the Trustees of The Church Peace Union, deeply grateful to Andrew Carnegie for establishing this great and significant foundation, and for the honor done themselves in being called to its administration, accept with high appreciation his generous gift, and pledge themselves to the faithful fulfilment of the trust committed to them.

RESOLVED, That in expressing our gratitude and, as in confidence we may, that of the various religious bodies with which we are associated, for this impressive provision for our sacred cause, we desire to record our sense of the commanding duty which it imposes upon the religious world and its peculiar moment for humanity at this hour. The present system of war and armaments stands condemned by the conscience and intelligence of mankind as unworthy of the civilization which we have achieved. Opposed to the first principles of modern industry, economy and politics, it is above all opposed to the principles of morality and religion, and we consecrate ourselves unitedly, in the spirit and purpose of the founder of this Church Peace Union, to untiring effort to rally the world's moral forces and men of all religions, to the work of supplanting war by justice and international brotherhood.

THE PALACE OF PEACE AT THE HAGUE



Palace of Peace at The Hague

Staircase in the Palace of Peace

THE PALACE OF PEACE AT THE HAGUE

FOUNDED 1903

It became known at The Hague in 1902 that Andrew Carnegie had been so deeply impressed with the work of the Hague Peace Conference of 1899 that he was prepared to establish a library of international law for the use of the Permanent Arbitration Court created by that Conference, "believing that the establishment of such a tribunal is the most important step forward of a worldwide humanitarian character which has ever been taken by the joint Powers, as it must ultimately banish war." The offer excited great interest, and led to extended correspondence with Mr. Carnegie, to which the late Frederick W. Holls and the late Dr. Andrew D. White were important contributors. In the end, Mr. Carnegie extended his original plan, and offered to place at the disposal of the Dutch Government the sum of $1,500,000, to build a home for the Permanent Court, in addition to the library he originally proposed, the two to constitute the Palace of Peace.

To put the matter in legal form and provide for a permanent administration, Mr. Carnegie executed a *Stichting* (foundation or trust under the Netherland law). This document was executed in Skibo, October 7, 1903, and reads as follows:

A DEED TO CREATE A "STICHTING"

For the purpose of erecting and maintaining at The Hague (Kingdom of the Netherlands) a Court House and Library for the Permanent Court of Arbitration, established by the Treaty of the 29th of July, 1899.

BELIEVING that the establishment of a Permanent Court of Arbitration by the Treaty of the 29th of July, 1899, is the most important step forward of a worldwide humanitarian character which has ever been taken by the joint Powers, as it must ultimately banish war, and further, being of opinion that the cause of the Peace Conference will greatly benefit by the erection of a Court House and Library for the Permanent Court of Arbitration,

I, ANDREW CARNEGIE, of the City of New York, am willing to furnish a sum

of one and one-half million dollars for the said purpose, which sum has been placed at the disposal of the Netherland Government.

Understanding that it would be desirable to give a permanent character to my intention, and that it will be necessary, for that purpose, to create with the said sum a "STICHTING" (foundation or trust under the Netherland law),

I, ANDREW CARNEGIE, have declared and declare hereby: to create with the sum of one and one-half million dollars mentioned above and named by me in my letter to Baron GEVERS, dated 22d of April, 1903, a "STICHTING" (foundation or trust under the Netherland law) for the purpose of building, establishing and maintaining in perpetuity at The Hague a Court House and Library (Temple of Peace) for the Permanent Court of Arbitration established by the Treaty of July 29, 1899.

The seat of this "STICHTING" is at The Hague.

In accordance herewith I renounce irrevocably, forever, for myself and my heirs, the sum aforesaid, destined for the erection, establishment and maintenance of the Court House and Library for the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

The Netherland Government according to agreement will see to the appointment of a board of directors under proper control, and draw up the rules according to which the "STICHTING" shall be governed, so as to ensure in perpetuity its maintenance and efficiency. The words maintaining, maintenance in this agreement are not to be construed as relieving the signatory Powers to the Treaty of July 29, 1899, from the financial obligations incurred and so far discharged in connection with the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

If at any time the purpose for which the "STICHTING" was founded should fail, the assets of the "STICHTING" shall be employed for promoting the cause of international peace and concord in such a manner as shall be determined jointly by the Sovereign of the Netherlands and the President of the United States.

Signed in the Skibo the 7th of October, 1903,
in presence of His Excellency W. A. F. Baron GEVERS, Envoy Extraordinary of H. M. THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS to the United States.
(Signed) W. A. F. Baron GEVERS.

(Signed) ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Under this trust, the Dutch Government appointed a committee called the Carnegie Foundation, to frame the statutes for its permanent administration. A board of five members was appointed, four by the Queen, and the fifth by the Administrative Council of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. This board was placed under the direction of a council, consisting of the

Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Finance, Public Waterways, the Presidents of the two Chambers of the States General, the Vice President of the State Council, and the President and Attorney General of the High Council, which constitutes the present governing board. The States General of the Netherland Government appropriated the sum of 700,000 fl. for the purchase of a site of fifteen acres, part of the former royal park Zorgvliet.

An international competition to obtain plans for the proposed Palace, open to the competition of architects of all lands, was established, for which more than three thousand designs were submitted. The first prize was awarded to W. M. Cordonnier, of Lille. The original plans were subsequently materially modified.

The construction of the Palace was begun in 1907; it was completed in 1913 and dedicated on August 28 of that year. The dedication was one of the most notable events in the history of Holland, Queen Wilhelmina being a principal figure in the ceremonies. M. van Karnebeek, the President of the Carnegie Foundation, formally handed over the Palace to the Administrative Council of the Arbitration Court. Addressing Mr. Carnegie in person, he said:

> You stand, as it were, before the whole civilized world, before the forty-two states affiliated to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, before the Sovereign of the country that became the seat of this world-institution. Coupled with the Court of Arbitration, your name will pass to posterity as the founder of the Temple of Peace.

During the proceedings Mr. Carnegie was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of Orange-Nassau. Mr. Carnegie did not speak at the dedication, but, on the following day, a marble bust of the late King Edward, presented by the Peace Society of London, and a bronze bust of Sir William Randal Cremer, presented by the International Arbitration League, were unveiled, the former by the British Minister, and the latter by Mr. Carnegie. In the course of his address, Mr. Carnegie said:

My first duty today is to unveil the bust of one of the pioneers of the greatest of all causes, the abolition of war, the killing of man by man, the greatest of all crimes. The hero we are about to honor by unveiling his statue in this, the World's Temple of Peace, as among the foremost of peacemakers, was destined, as we have seen, to strange contrasts from beginning to end. Nor are these contrasts apparently destined to end, even with death, for his statue stands here next to that of his late Majesty the King of Great Britain, a fellow worker for international peace. Both, monarch and subject, by their labors endeavored to leave the world better than they found it, and we believe they succeeded in doing so, and advanced the greatest of all causes, the brotherhood of man, through international peace. At last, the civilized world, after ages of sore trial, realizes that our greatest of all blessings is world peace. No ruler of civilized men, from Emperor to Secretary of State, but recognizes this. It is forced upon them—so far has mankind already advanced. Slowly has the truth been borne in upon men that nations were not intended to live or to labor separately, each for itself, but by interchange of their respective products. . . .

I submit that the only measure required today for the maintenance of world peace is an agreement between three or four of the leading civilized Powers (and as many more as desire to join—the more the better) pledged to cooperate against disturbers of world peace, should such arise, which would scarcely be possible, however, in face of the partnership agreement suggested.

To the furnishing and equipment of the Palace of Peace all of the great nations contributed gifts, thus making it a remarkable symbol of the growing amity of the peoples of the world. There are at present four busts in the Palace, the late King Edward, presented by the English Peace Society, Sir Randal Cremer, gift of the International Arbitration League which he founded, and William T. Stead, a tribute from the journalists of Holland. The fourth bust is of Hugo Grotius, the founder of international law, and himself a citizen of Holland.

Other national gifts were:

France: A painting for the Great Court and a Gobelin tapestry for the smaller one.
Germany: The gates and railings at the entrance to the Palace.
Holland: The site of the Palace, seven windows and the entrance steps.
Italy: Marble for the corridor.
Austria-Hungary: Candelabra and vases.
Russia: A jasper vase for the center hall.
United States: A group representing "Peace Through Justice."

China: Vases.
Japan: Silk cartoons.
Australia: The desk for the President's room.
Turkey: The carpet for the Great Hall.
Belgium: Iron-work gates.
Norway: Granite.
Sweden: Granite.
Switzerland: The clocks.
Mexico: Onyx for staircases.
Argentina: Precious woods.
Denmark: Porcelain for the fountain.
Other gifts are the grand staircase, presented by the City of The Hague, and the wood for the chamber of the Secretary, contributed by the negro Republic of Haiti.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE, SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE

In December, 1907, a Central American Peace Conference was held at Washington, the delegates representing the five Central American Republics, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador. Mexico and the United States were invited to participate in this Conference and accepted the invitation.

The Conference grew out of the initiative taken during the previous summer by the Presidents of the United States and Mexico, in an endeavor to secure an adjustment of then pending disputes between several of these Republics, in some form that would secure permanent peace among them and foster their development. Before adjourning on December 20, nine treaties and conventions were concluded between the five Republics, and the third of these conventions[1] was one for the establishment of a Central American Court of Justice. This convention contains twenty-eight articles, and Señor Don Luis Anderson, then Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, said of it:

> The Central American Court of Justice, the first of its kind that will be established among nations, gives material form to the thought of eminent statesmen and philanthropists, who for a long time have been struggling to establish means in consonance with the tendencies of civilization for the settlement of international conflicts.

The first home of the Central American Court of Justice was built at Cartago, and its building was made possible by Andrew Carnegie, who contributed the sum of $100,000 for that purpose. This structure was destroyed by the earthquake of 1910, and immediately upon receipt of news of the disaster, Mr. Carnegie provided a second $100,000 for the construction of a new building, which was located at San José, Costa Rica, opposite Concord Park. It is a one story structure into the design of which the architect has infused an atmosphere of democratic stateliness

[1] The text of this convention is found in Malloy's *Treaties and Conventions of the United States*, Vol. II, 2391–2420.

combined with a refinement of detail and form which give the building a dignity and character in keeping with its noble function. Safety from seismic disturbances was, however, the prime consideration in the structural design. It is built throughout of reinforced concrete, the walls, floors and ceilings forming a hollow cube resting on beams, which in turn are supported by concrete piers below grade.

The convention of December, 1907, by which the Central American Court of Justice was established, and under which a number of international differences between the Central American States were happily settled, expired by limitation in 1917, and most unfortunately for the peace and future prosperity of the Central American Republics, it has not been renewed.

In certain respects this creation under the Treaty of Washington was the most notable tribunal—in idealism and in potential significance—ever instituted among men. Having in mind the triumphant reality of the Supreme Court of the United States and the proposed Permanent Court of Arbitral Justice of The Hague, this may seem an exaggerated estimate. But the American Supreme Court is an interstate court of an "indissoluble union" of states into one national government, while the Hague tribunal is as yet not even a court. In either case the jurisdiction is far more restricted than is that of the Central American Court. The Central American Court, springing from the genius of the then American Secretary of State, Elihu Root, embodied the lofty conception of a true international court, quite as Mr. Root sought in his instructions to the American delegates to the Second Hague Conference to have impressed upon the larger proposed tribunal: "It should be your effort to bring about a development of the Hague tribunal into a permanent tribunal composed of judges who are judicial officers and nothing else; . . . and who will devote their entire time to the trial and decision of international causes by judicial methods and under a sense of judicial responsibility." This is the judicial ideal realized, albeit for a time only, in the constitution of the Central American Court of Justice.

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION BUILDING

PAN AMERICAN UNION BUILDING, WASHINGTON

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION BUILDING

The institution now known as the Pan American Union was organized at the International American Conference held in Washington in 1889–1890, when Honorable James G. Blaine was Secretary of State, at which all the American countries, with the exception of Santo Domingo, were represented. This Congress agreed to establish "a voluntary organization of the twenty-one American Republics, including the United States, maintained by their annual contributions, controlled by a governing board composed of the diplomatic representatives in Washington, of the other twenty governments, and the Secretary of State of the United States, who is chairman ex officio, and devoted to the development and conservation of peace, friendship and commerce between them all."

As Secretary of State, the Honorable Elihu Root was the honorary chairman of the Pan American Union, and on December 4, 1906, he addressed a letter to Mr. Carnegie, which is printed below with Mr. Carnegie's reply, and which embodies the history of the origin of the beautiful building in Washington, which is illustrated here, and the cornerstone of which was laid on May 11, 1908, by Mr. Root. Mr. Root also made the dedicatory speech upon the completion of the building on April 26, 1910.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON,
December 4, 1906.

MY DEAR MR. CARNEGIE:

Your active and effective cooperation in promoting better communication between the countries of America, as a member of the commission authorized by the Second Pan American Conference held in Mexico, your patriotic citizenship in the greatest of American Republics, your earnest and weighty advocacy of peace and good will among the nations of the earth, and your action in providing a suitable building for the International Tribunal at The Hague, embolden me to ask your aid in promoting the beneficent work of the Union of American Republics, which was established by the Conference of Washington in 1889, continued by the Conference of Mexico in 1902, and has now been made permanent by the Conference of Rio de Janeiro in 1906. There is a general feeling that the Rio Conference, the South American journey of the Secretary of State, and the expressions of courtesy and kindly feeling

which accompanied them, have given a powerful impulse to the growth of a better acquaintance between the people of all the American countries, a better mutual understanding between them, the establishment of a common public opinion, and the reasonable and kindly treatment of international questions in the place of isolation, suspicion, irritation, strife, and war.

There is also a general opinion that while the action of the Bureau of American Republics, designed to carry on this work from conference to conference, has been excellent so far as it has gone, the scope of the Bureau's work ought to be enlarged and its activity and efficiency greatly increased.

To accomplish this, a building adequate to the magnitude and dignity of the great work to be done is indispensable. With this view, the nations constituting the Union have expressed their willingness to contribute, and some of them have contributed, and the Congress of the United States has, at its last session, appropriated to the extent of $200,000, funds available for the purchase of a suitable site in the city of Washington. With this view also the Conference at Rio de Janeiro, on the 13th of August, 1906, adopted resolutions looking to the establishment of a "permanent center of information and of interchange of ideas among the Republics of this Continent as well as a building suitable for the library in memory of Columbus," and expressed the hope that "before the meeting of the next International American Conference, the International Bureau of American Republics shall be housed in such a way as to permit it to properly fulfil the important functions assigned to it by this conference."

Those functions are, in brief, to give effect to the work of the conference; to carry out its resolutions; to prepare the work of future conferences; to disseminate through each American country a knowledge of the affairs, the sentiments and the progress of every other American country; to promote better communication and more constant intercourse; to increase the interaction among all the Republics of each upon the others in commerce, in education, in the arts and sciences, and in political and social life, and to maintain in the city of Washington a headquarters, a meeting place, a center of influence for the same peaceful and enlightened thought and conscience of all America.

I feel sure of your hearty sympathy in the furtherance of this undertaking, so full of possibilities for the peace and the prosperity of America and of mankind, and I appeal to you in the same spirit that has actuated your great benefactions to humanity in the past, to provide for the erection, upon the site thus to be supplied by governmental action, of a suitable building for the work of the Union, the direction and control of which has been imposed by our respective governments upon the Governing Board, of which I have the honor to be Chairman.

With great respect and esteem, I am, my dear Mr. Carnegie,

Very sincerely yours,

ELIHU ROOT,

Secretary of State and ex Officio Chairman of the Governing Board of the Bureau of American Republics

MR. CARNEGIE TO MR. ROOT

NEW YORK,
January 1, 1907.

HON. ELIHU ROOT,

Secretary of State and ex Officio Chairman of the Governing Board of the Bureau of South American Republics, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am greatly pleased that you and your colleagues of the South American Republics have done me the honor to suggest that I might furnish a suitable home in Washington for the Bureau of American Republics.

The approval of your application by the Governing Board of the International Bureau, and President Roosevelt's hearty expressions of satisfaction, are most gratifying.

You very kindly mention my membership of the first Pan American Conference and advocacy of the Pan American Railway, the gaps of which are being slowly filled. The importance of this enterprise impresses itself more and more upon me, and I hope to see it accomplished.

I am happy, therefore, in stating that it will be one of the pleasures of my life to furnish to the Union of all the Republics of this hemisphere, the necessary funds ($750,000) from time to time as may be needed for the construction of an international home in Washington.

The cooperation of our own Republic is seen in the appropriation of funds by Congress for the purchase of the site, and in the agreement between the Republics for the maintenance of the Bureau we have additional evidence of cooperation, so that the forthcoming American Temple of Peace will be the joint work of all of the Republics. Every generation should see them drawing closer together.

It is a cheering thought that all these are for the first time to be represented at the forthcoming Hague Conference. Henceforth they are members of that body, whose aim is the settlement of international disputes by that "High Court of Nations" or other similar tribunal.

I beg to express to each and all of them my heartfelt thanks for being permitted to make such a New Year's gift as this. I have never felt more keenly than I do this New Year's morning how much more blessed it is to give than to receive, and I consider myself highly honored by being considered worthy to provide the forthcoming union home, where the accredited representatives of all the Republics are to meet and, I trust, to bind together their respective nations in the bonds of unbroken peace.

Very truly yours,
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The ceremonies connected with the laying of the cornerstone of the Pan American Union building were held May 11, 1908.

Mr. Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, delivered the principal address, in the course of which he said:

The public spirit and enthusiasm for the good of humanity, which have inspired an American citizen, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in his administration of a great fortune, have led him to devote the adequate sum of three quarters of a million dollars[1] to the construction of this building. . . .

The graceful courtesy of the twenty Republics who have agreed upon the capital of the United States for the home of this International Union, the deep appreciation of that courtesy shown by the American Government and this representative American citizen, and the work to be done within the walls that are to rise on this site, can not fail to be powerful influences towards the creation of a spirit that will solve all disputed questions of the future and preserve the peace of the Western World.

The completed building was dedicated April 26, 1910. The address of dedication was also made by Mr. Root, then a member of the United States Senate. Following is a brief extract from this address:

I am sure that this beautiful building must produce a lively sense of grateful appreciation in all who care for the growth of friendship among Americans; to Mr. Carnegie, not merely for his generous gift but for the large sympathy and far vision that prompted it; and to the associate architects, Mr. Albert Kelsey and Mr. Paul Cret, who, not content with making this structure express their sense of artistic form and proportion, have entered with the devotion and self-absorption of true art into the spirit of the design for which their bricks and marble are to stand. They have brought into happy companionship architectural suggestions of the North and of the South; and have wrought into construction and ornament in a hundred ways the art, the symbolism, the traditions, and the history of all the American Republics; and they have made the building a true expression of Pan Americanism, of open mind and open heart for all that is true and noble and worthy of respect from whatever race or religion or language or custom in the western continents. . . .

The building is more important, however, as the symbol, the ever-present reminder, the perpetual assertion, of unity, of common interest and purpose and hope among all the Republics. This building is a confession of faith, a covenant of fraternal duty, a declaration of allegiance to an ideal.

[1] Later increased to $950,000, to complete the approaches.

THE ENGINEERING BUILDING

Engineering Building, New York

THE ENGINEERING BUILDING

On March 14, 1904, Mr. Carnegie offered to pay the cost of the erection of a building in New York City for the use of the National Engineering Societies of America. He especially named in his letter the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers, as the three organizations which should control the erection and administration of the building. Duly appointed representatives of these bodies were incorporated and empowered to accept and administer this trust, by the Legislature of the State of New York, in a special act which became a law in May, 1904. The corporation created is designated by the act as the "United Engineering Society." Each of the three societies thus chosen to be the founders under Mr. Carnegie's gift appointed three members of the Board of Trustees of the United Engineering Society, and the same men, forming "The Engineering Building Committee," proceeded to secure a site, to engage the services of architects, and to enter into a contract for the erection of the building. Work was begun in July, 1905.

The Trustees recognized that they were constituted by the donor and by their respective societies not only a committee to erect a building, but also a board to administer the trust for the benefit of the profession of engineering in New York City and in America. To this end the Trustees have sought to make the building widely available for the furtherance of engineering and of the arts and sciences naturally affiliated with it.

The site purchased is on the north side of Thirty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. It has a frontage of one hundred twenty-five feet, with a depth of one hundred feet. The height of the building is two hundred ten feet, the front one hundred fifteen feet, and the depth eighty-five feet.

On the first floor above the street is the large auditorium with

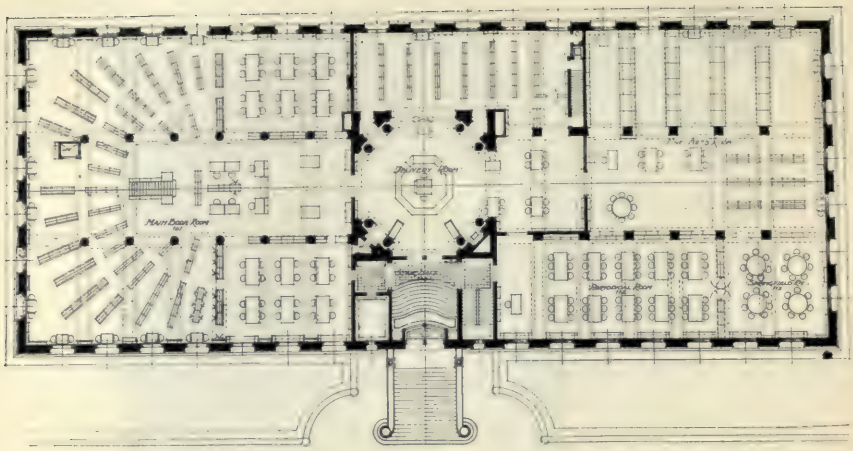
its gallery. This assembly room, with its noteworthy architectural detail, is designed to seat one thousand persons. The corridors give abundant retiring space, which experience has found so desirable a feature for many professional gatherings. At the front, adjoining the stage, are reception rooms for speakers and committees, and an apartment within which apparatus received by the freight elevator from the driveway below can be set up and made ready for exhibition. The platform has provision for electric current, direct and alternating, compressed air, gas, water and drainage outlets, so that scientific lectures, demonstrations, experiments, and the like are well provided for. An electric projection lantern and screen are permanent attachments. On the floor above the auditorium are two smaller assembly rooms accommodating from two hundred fifty to four hundred persons.

The Engineering Building not only provides public meeting places, but furnishes the societies with the necessary office accommodations. Above the assembly hall are five floors of the type which are found in an office building, specially designed for the convenience of scientific and publishing bodies.

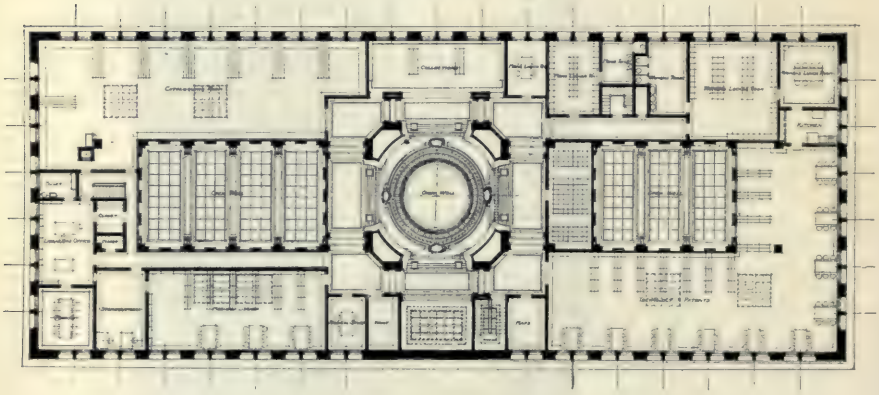
On the upper two floors is accommodated one of the building's greatest elements of usefulness, for here the three founder societies have united their libraries as the nucleus of a great engineering library. The reading room and reference libraries are placed at the top of the building to secure air, light and freedom from dust. On the floor below are the stack rooms, and an Engineering Museum where interesting historical and technical exhibits can be safely displayed.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS
CHURCH ORGANS AND COLLEGES

Library at Springfield, Massachusetts



FIRST STORY PLAN



SECOND STORY PLAN

PLANS OF FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF SPRINGFIELD LIBRARY

LIBRARY BUILDINGS CHURCH ORGANS AND COLLEGES

LIBRARIES

Although burdened with the guidance of one of the greatest and most successful business enterprises of his time, Andrew Carnegie at an early date was devoting his alert and imaginative mind, his nervous strength, and last and least his money, to the realization of what had been his dream since childhood, the betterment of mankind by education. By contributing in money in many directions to meritorious and promising causes, as well as by giving a great part of his time to able and timely exposition of the public questions of the day, in the reviews, periodicals and daily press, he was demonstrating his philosophy of the Trusteeship of Wealth—practicing what he had preached, notably in two articles in the *North American Review*, from which the following paragraphs are taken:

> The main consideration should be to help those who will help themselves; to provide part of the means by which those who desire to improve may do so; to give those who desire to rise the aid by which they may rise; to assist, but rarely or never to do all. Neither the individual nor the race is improved by almsgiving. Those worthy of assistance, except in rare cases, seldom require assistance. (June, 1889.)
>
> The first requisite for a really good use of wealth by the millionaire, who has accepted the gospel which proclaims him only a trustee of the surplus that comes to him, is to take care that the purposes for which he spends it shall not have a degrading, pauperizing tendency upon its recipients, but that his trust shall be so administered as to stimulate the best and most aspiring poor of the community to further efforts for their own improvement. (December, 1889.)

The work which has made Andrew Carnegie's name a household word all over the world, is that of systematically providing public library buildings for the free use of the people. Wherever the English language is spoken, not only in the United States and in his native land, but in the islands of the Pacific, of the Indian Ocean, and of the Caribbean Sea, there public library buildings

will be found, their permanence insured by the wise provision attached to such gifts by the donor that a minimum annual revenue from taxation should be provided for their maintenance.

The idea of this medium of distribution was conceived in filial sentiment, and also in gratitude to a boyhood benefactor, but its fruition was based on his logical belief that self-help is the basis of every improvement, material, intellectual or spiritual, and that no mode of public benefaction could be chosen which exacted cooperation from the individual to such an extent as the public library.

While the weavers of his native town worked at the loom, their thirst for education was such that it was their custom to club together and pay one of their number to read aloud while the web of damask grew under the hands of his fellow craftsmen. I have heard Mr. Carnegie mention as one of his earliest recollections those craftsmen, his father among the number, moving the first free library with which he was acquainted from one site to another in their aprons. Concerning the library benefactor of his boyhood, his own words are:

> It is, no doubt, possible that my own personal experience may have led me to value a free library beyond all other forms of beneficence. When I was a working boy in Pittsburgh, Colonel Anderson of Allegheny—a name that I can never speak without feelings of devotional gratitude—opened his little library of four hundred books to boys. Every Saturday afternoon he was in attendance at his house to exchange books. No one but him who has felt it can ever know the intense longing with which the arrival of Saturday was awaited, that a new book might be had. My brother and Mr. Phipps, who have been my principal business partners through life, shared with me Colonel Anderson's precious generosity, and it was when reveling in the treasures which he opened to us that I resolved, if ever wealth came to me, that it should be used to establish free libraries, that other poor boys might receive opportunities similar to those for which we were indebted to that noble man.

Finally, in answer to the question: "What is the best gift that can be made to a community?" Mr. Carnegie wrote:

> A free library occupies the first place, provided the community will accept and maintain it as a public institution, as much a part of the city property as its public schools, and, indeed, an adjunct to these.

Library at San Juan, Porto Rico

Library at Clear Lake, Iowa

Thus it was that Andrew Carnegie's original and unique public benefactions were for the building of public libraries, the aggregate of his distributions for this purpose exceeding that for any other.

For many years an average of five hundred applications annually from communities in the United States and Canada alone were received for the erection of free public library buildings, and nearly as many more from other English-speaking communities. Thus far funds for the erection of 2811 library buildings have been provided, 1946 in the United States, the balance throughout the English-speaking world, Canada, the British Isles, Australia, New Zealand, the West Indies, the Fiji Islands, Seychelles and Mauritius. Complete statistical information is given in the Summary Statement of Gifts.

While this work was still in what might be called the pioneer stage, it was realized that systematic apportionment was necessary; also a formal contractual obligation on the part of the beneficiary community, embodied in a city ordinance under state laws for the establishment and regulation of public libraries. The method of procedure early adopted was simple and direct, and has been followed in principle by Carnegie Corporation, with additional safeguards found necessary from time to time.

If an application seemed of a serious and responsible character, but not from a city government, letters of inquiry of stereotyped character, but varying with circumstances, were sent. If the application was the result of official action of a particular community, a schedule of questions was sent to the Mayor or City Clerk, this being done only at a later stage if the application was unofficial. It was found indispensable to have the Mayor and Council committed to any application before it received recognition.

Where no adequate library building existed in the community, and when the other facts brought out in the answers on the printed schedule and in correspondence pointed to the need of a library and the adequacy of the tax revenue offered, providing no complicating obstacles had developed, a library building would be promised at a specific cost and a memorandum on library

building with type plans sent. In connection with this memorandum on building it may be stated that at first, in giving funds to communities for the erection of library buildings, Mr. Carnegie, always a firm believer in home rule and in the educational value of responsibility and learning by doing, left the matter of plans entirely to those managing the affair locally. When results began to be shown, however, in the plans and photographs of completed buildings received, it was seen that a change of method was necessary. There appeared to be no "library building practice"; in many cases architects showed an almost inconceivable neglect to lay out floor space economically or effectively, and designed ponderous or ornate exteriors. The immediate necessity was a campaign to secure economy of interior layout combined with exteriors of simple, dignified design and construction. This effort has never been relaxed, and the present "Notes on the Erection of Library Buildings with Type Plans" [see Appendix] is the sixth edition of the first memorandum. Twenty years ago in a great majority of communities a public library building was not considered the necessity that it has come to be regarded, and the donation of a building had frequently to be something of an inducement to establish a library. Therefore, it was with some hesitation that supervision over the kind of plans and buildings was undertaken. However, the first memorandum on building was well received, as has been each successive revision, printed after discussion with qualified authorities, librarians, State library commission executives and architects throughout the country.

The community, having the promise of money for the erection of a library building, proceeded to acquire a site if it had not already done so. For several reasons the selection of a site was left to the community, the only stipulations being that it should be convenient of access and large enough to give light all around the building and to allow of its extension, if such should become necessary in the future. The locations of some Carnegie library buildings have been criticized as not being the most convenient, and there are advocates of the proposal that the

donor should determine the site or influence its selection and, if necessary, pay for it. Some of the reasons why this was not done may be given.

If the location of any existing library building be deemed inconvenient or unsuitable in relation to the mass of population or routes of travel, its situation should be judged in the light of the historical background, not only the present layout of the town, but the circumstances at the time the site was chosen and the building erected being given consideration. The location might have been relatively and prospectively most convenient at the time it was chosen, although, through the movement of population and change of main avenues of distribution, it has become less so in the course of years.

There is abundant evidence that the shrewdest real estate minds are sometimes wrong as to the probable trend of population and travel in communities. If those living in a community and knowing intimately all of the factors bearing on the probable direction and character of growth are unable to determine with certainty the ultimate result, it is not likely that the donor or his agents can do so.

Moreover, the choice of a location is determined not only by what is best for the library building, but by the amount of money which can be obtained to pay for it. The best location for a library building might also be thought the best location for a bank, or a church, or some other edifice. Only such a location can be chosen as the people are able and willing to pay for. If, on the other hand, the donor of the building were to participate in the purchase of land "where necessary," no site would ever be chosen, probably, which did not require a subsidy from him.

The matter of site being settled, plans were submitted in tentative form, and after discussion, frequently resulting in revisions, the plans were approved, subject to the receipt of a pledge, signed by the Mayor and City Clerk, or corresponding officers if the community were a county, town or township, and of a municipal ordinance.

Payment of the sum promised for the erection of a library

building was made as work progressed, on requisitions signed by the city officials and countersigned by the architect.

As to the results of providing these library buildings, surveys of the whole country, carried out in 1915 and 1917, show that about 90 per cent of the libraries in buildings erected by Mr. Carnegie or by Carnegie Corporation of New York up to that time had been maintained at the full rate of revenue pledged from taxation. Those included in the other ten per cent have been the subject of continuous correspondence since, both direct and through the executives of the different State library commissions, with the view to having the full amount pledged spent in carrying on the library, the ethical side of the failure to make good the pledged faith of the community being emphasized. A certain amount of success in correcting individual cases has been attained in this way, but in many States the trouble is fundamental, and improvement can be looked for only in changed conditions.

Apart from the element of breach of faith on the part of the community, there are certain factors which operate to cause a particular State to rank low in the keeping of pledges to maintain libraries at a specified cost: first, inadequate, unsatisfactory library laws; second, political conditions under which library commissions are appointed and must work; third, library commission executives appointed without necessary qualifications.

In an endeavor to throw light on the whole subject, and thus aid in the correction of the first factor mentioned, the Corporation had prepared and published a compendium of the library laws of all States. Those interested in bettering unsatisfactory conditions in their States, by consulting this volume and securing the cooperation of such bodies as the American Library Association, can have laws drafted, modeled on those of States admittedly in the van of library progress.

Before the work of providing library buildings for communities had been carried on very long, it seemed advisable to discontinue giving central buildings to cities of large size, because it was found that such cities were bent on erecting not buildings to

Library at St. Petersburg, Florida

Library at Oakland, California

provide the accommodation necessary but monumental structures measured by ambition, with corresponding architectural ostentation. As the provision of library facilities for readers and borrowers was Mr. Carnegie's aim, and not architectural monuments, he decided to confine himself, in the case of large communities, to provision for branch library buildings with the view of bringing books and library facilities generally close to the homes of the people.

CHURCH ORGANS

Andrew Carnegie was always sensitive to the influence of music and often quoted the Oriental sage—"O Music, sacred tongue of God, I hear thee calling, and I come." To such an extent did organ music affect him that he has testified that listening to an organ was to him a devotional experience. He has been perfectly candid in saying that, while he would not be responsible for what the preacher might say, he would be responsible for the influence of music in a church. Accordingly, when some devoutly religious relatives in his earlier Pittsburgh days pressed him for a large contribution to a church in which they were interested, he compromised on an organ. Thus was begun the provision of funds for the purchase of musical instruments in churches all over the English-speaking world, the aggregate number of churches receiving help in the purchase of musical instruments now numbering 7689, of which 4092 are in the United States.

Before many organs had been provided by Mr. Carnegie, it appeared necessary to standardize organ gifts. One effective means was the adoption of a rule to pay but half the cost of the organ, leaving the congregation to raise the other half. Standardization tentatively begun became practicable as data accumulated, and it was less difficult to arrive at a reasonable price to pay for a musical instrument for a church of a given size.

Applications received from churches for the purchase of musical instruments numbered as high as three thousand in one year, from all the English-speaking world. From churches in the

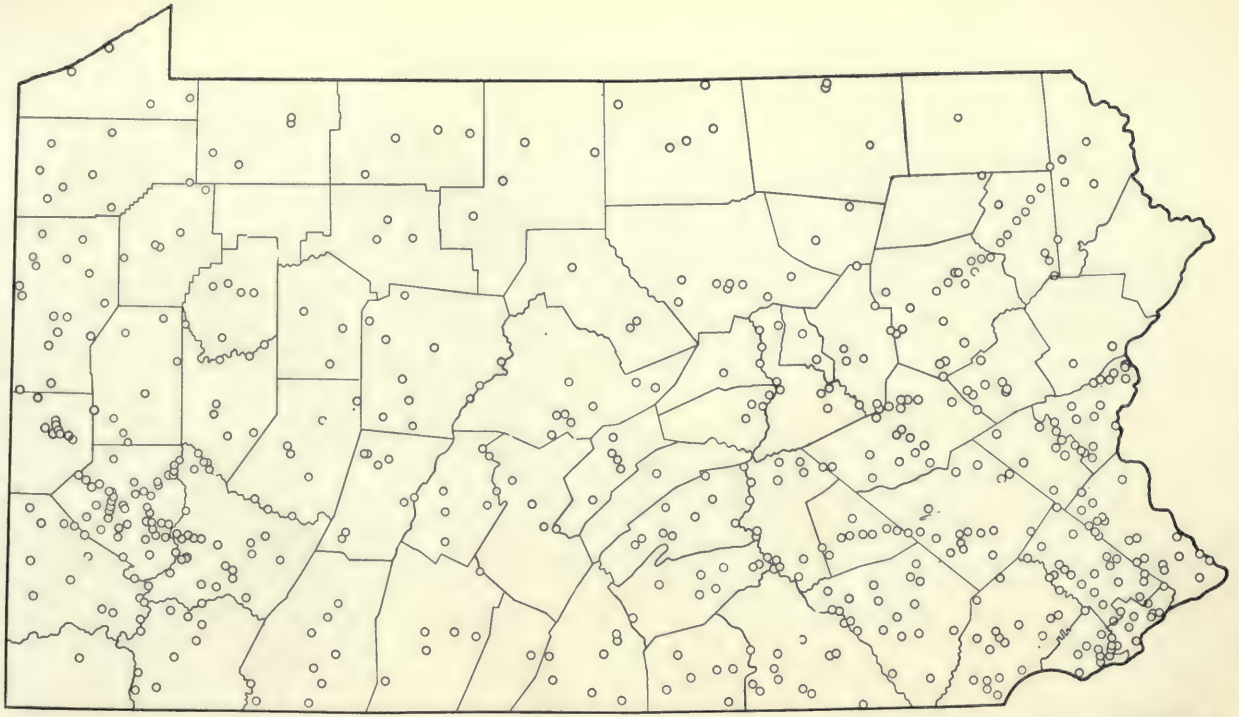
United States and Canada alone, they numbered as high as 2250 in a year. During the last twenty years approximately 40,000 applications from churches for the purchase of musical instruments have been received and dealt with by Mr. Carnegie and Carnegie Corporation of New York.

When an application from the pastor or trustees of a church was received, a schedule of questions was sent. The form used, as in the case of some of the library printed forms, is the sixth revision. Since it seemed impossible to frame questions which would avoid ambiguous or evasive answers, a memorandum relating to the questions was prepared and sent with them. This also was revised a number of times. While the schedule of questions with the memorandum accompanying them seemed incapable of misinterpretation, frequently considerable correspondence was required to elicit precise facts and figures bearing on the question of whether a subsidy should be given to the church, and if so, how much the church would be justified in spending for a musical instrument, the basis of consideration being the assumption that we were dealing with needy churches which would naturally be satisfied with modest musical instruments.

As to the general results of Mr. Carnegie's many benefactions to churches for the purchase of musical instruments, the following paragraphs may be quoted from the report of an independent investigator:

> The pastors of the churches visited were questioned closely as to the effect produced upon the contributions of the members by a gift as large as that made by the Corporation. The unanimous declaration was made that it had been a stimulus to individual giving and in many instances illustrative figures were presented to show that the benefactions of the church had been doubled since the installation of the organ. A part of such increase was usually ascribed to the larger congregations attracted by the better music.
>
> In no instance was it acknowledged that the gift had had a pauperizing influence. On the contrary, it was frequently asserted that the application for assistance had not been made until the church had made a strenuous effort to buy an organ and had failed, and then when it was learned that by raising one-half the required amount the Corporation would contribute an equal sum, new life was given to church workers. Their success afforded a proof

MAP SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARIES IN INDIANA



MAP SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHURCH ORGANS IN PENNSYLVANIA

○ Community in which one or more churches have such organs

of their giving potentiality and set a standard which the pastor cited in all subsequent appeals for contributions.

It was gratifying to receive the assurance in every single instance that the organ was in use at every service. The only exception was that in some of the Southern cities where the heat made it necessary to hold services in the basement during two months of summer.

The investigator summarized his conclusions as follows:

1. Churches are contributing instrumentalities in the social and cultural advancement of a community—the aggregate of communities make the Nation.

2. The efficiency of the services of a church is augmented by the use of a pipe organ, hence, through the church, the organ indirectly contributes to the social and cultural advancement of the community, and

3. Directly, the organ when used in recitals and by students of music, renders an important cultural service.

COLLEGES

In 1901 Mr. Carnegie's fortune was taken out of business and made available for such uses as he chose. His first thought was how to distribute it for the good of his fellow men in the most effective manner possible. He turned a deaf ear to requests from the great universities and educational institutions with long lists of wealthy alumni, but was moved to consider favorably what was known as "the freshwater college," where he could help students drawn from the poorer classes, eager for a college education. Previous to this time, Mr. Carnegie had made donations on somewhat personal grounds to four educational institutions. I believe the first was the Carnegie Laboratory at Bellevue Hospital, now under the auspices of New York University, followed by a building at Union College, in which his old friend John Bigelow was interested. Added to these were Upper Iowa University, with which the late Speaker Henderson was identified, and the library building at Pennsylvania State College, then under President Atherton, with Governor Beaver living near the campus and actively interested. From these somewhat personal beginnings the scope of his benefactions to educational institutions began to broaden until they vitalized higher education in practically every state in the Union. These were pioneer days

in the giving of large sums to educational institutions; there was no General Education Board, no Rockefeller Foundation, Sage Foundation, or other institution with a mass of information readily accessible. Mr. Carnegie applied business and financial tests before helping these institutions, calling into consultation educational experts qualified to give advice.

The form of questionnaire sent to colleges to ascertain facts and figures has been used almost without change since the beginning, except that there was added a memorandum designed to show the extent of the restrictions placed on the government of the college by denominational authorities.

The rule of insisting that there should be added to permanent endowment an amount equivalent to the amount of the gift for a building, or, in the case of a donation for endowment, from two to four times as much added to the endowment fund, resulted in a great influx of new money for the support of higher education, and in a very much broader basis of support, not only through the thousands of new contributions to supplemental funds, but to greater interest in education on the part of the contributors.

In closing these observations it is proper to state that Mr. Carnegie never "offered" a building or endowment either to a city or an institution, nor a musical instrument to a church. In all cases there was a responsible request for him to contribute. Likewise he never asked that his name be used in connection with a gift in any way, directly or indirectly. His recognition of the work of Professor Koch by the donation of $120,000 to the Koch Institute at Berlin, and the establishment of the Madame Curie Fund at the Sorbonne, show the international character of his mind in regard to the good of humanity.

APPENDIX

NOTE ON PUBLIC LIBRARY BILDINGS

This memorandum is sent to anticipate frequent requests for such information, and should be taken as a guide, especially when the proposed architect has not had much library bilding experience. It should be noted that many of the bildings erected years ago, from plans tacitly permitted at the time, would not be allowd now.

Library committees, especially in small towns, ar frequently composed of busy men who, having lackt time or opportunity to obtain a knowledge of library planning, ar led to select a design which, if bilt, would yield an inadequate return of useful accommodation for the money invested, and would unwarrantably increas the expense of carrying on the library.

Some architects ar liable, unconsciously, no dout, to aim at architectural features and to subordinate useful accommodation. Some ar also apt, on account of a lack of practical knowledge of the administration of a library, to plan interiors which ar entirely unsuited for the purposes of a free public library. Small libraries should be pland so that one librarian can oversee the entire library from a central position.

The amount allowd by Carnegie Corporation of New York to cover the cost of a library bilding is according to a standard based on (*a*) the population which is to pay the tax for carrying on the library, and (*b*) a specified minimum revenue from such tax. The donation is sufficient only to provide needed accommodation and there wil be either a shortage of accommodation or of money if this primary purpose is not kept in view, viz.: TO OBTAIN FOR THE MONEY THE UTMOST AMOUNT OF EFFECTIV ACCOMMODATION, CONSISTENT WITH GOOD TASTE IN BILDING.

The amount allowd is intended to cover cost of the bilding, complete and redy for use with indispensable furniture and fixtures, and including architect's fees.

In looking over hundreds of plans for small and medium-sized bildings, costing about $10,000, more or less, we hav noted some features leading to a wasting of space, especially in connection with the entrance feature, which, when not wisely pland, leads also to waste in halls, delivery room, etc.

The economical layout of the bilding is sacrificed or subordinated at times to minor accessories, such as too much or too valuable space allotted to cloak rooms, toilets and stairs.

The bilding should be devoted exclusively to: (main floor) housing of books and their issue for home use; comfortable accommodation for reading them by adults and children; (basement) lecture room; necessary accommodation for heating plant; also all conveniences for the library patrons and staff.

Experience seems to sho that the best results for a small general library ar obtaind by adopting the one-story and basement rectangular type of bilding,

with a small vestibule entering into one large room subdivided as required by means of bookcases. In cases where it is necessary to secure quiet, glass partitions may be put above the bookcases. By a one-story and basement bilding is meant a bilding with the basement about four feet below the natural grade, the basement being from say 9 to 10 feet and the main floor from say 12 to 15 feet high in the clear. Plans hav at times been submitted for "one-story and basement" bildings, which differd from two-story bildings only by having stair to the upper floor outside insted of inside!

The rear and side windows may be kept about six feet from the floor, to giv continuous wall space for shelving. A rear wing can be added for stack-room (when future need demands it) at a minimum expense, and without seriously interfering with the library servis during its construction. The site chosen should be such as to admit lite on all sides, and be large enuf to allow extension, if ever such should become necessary.

The accompanying diagrams ar offerd as suggestions in planning the smaller library bildings most commonly required, and wil be found to include a maximum of effectiv accommodation relativ to total area. (These diagrams ar omitted here.)

While these diagrams ar suggestiv rather than mandatory, nevertheless, since they ar the result of experience, those responsible for bilding projects should paus before aiming at radical departures, and see whether their alternativ is to provide as much effectiv accommodation and hav as little waste space.

An important caus of alleged inadequacy of accommodation in bildings erected years ago, when less supervision was exercised, has frequently been found to be an uneconomical plan with bad layout. When applications (based on growth of population) hav been receivd for aid in extending such bildings, it has often been impossible to entertain the idea of making a grant, owing to the prohibitiv cost of demolition and re-erection relativ to net gain of superficial area.

It may not be desirable to hav library bildings pland from redy-made patterns, and yet a certain standardization of the main requirements of accommodation is as necessary for library bildings as for school bildings, which hav been advantageously subjected to strict regulations both in plan and construction. Where architecture is best appreciated there ar recognized types establisht for the various bildings of a public or semi-public character.

It wil be noted that no elevations ar given or suggestions made about the exteriors. These ar features in which the community and architect may express their individuality, keeping to a plain, dignified structure and not aiming at such exterior effects as may make impossible an effectiv and economical layout of the interior.

These notes ar of course ritten with the smaller bildings in mind; larger bildings require larger and more varied treatment, but no modification of the primary purpose.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF GIFTS AND GRANTS

TESTAMENTARY BEQUESTS

In addition to benefactions during his life time, as indicated in the following summary, Mr. Carnegie made additional public bequests in his will, admitted to probate August 28, 1919, as follows: Cooper Union, New York, $60,000, "making my total gift to it, $750,000"; Pittsburgh University, $200,000; Relief Fund of the Authors' Club of New York, $200,000; Hampton Institute, Virginia, $300,000; Stevens Institute, Hoboken, New Jersey, $100,000, "to improve my original gift"; St. Andrews Society of New York, $100,000, a total of $960,000. After deducting these and the personal bequests, Mr. Carnegie bequeathed the residue of his estate to the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The amount of this residuum is not known.

SUMMARY OF GIFTS AND GRANTS BY ANDREW CARNEGIE AND CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

Free Public Library Buildings (2811)		$60,364,808.75
Colleges:[1]		
Library buildings	$4,065,699.27	
Other buildings	4,672,186.92	
Endowment	9,977,588.92	
Other purposes	1,647,535.00	
		20,363,010.11
Church Organs (7689)		6,248,309.00
Carnegie Corporation of New York		125,000,000.00
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (including $1,000,000 to Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association)		29,250,000.00
Carnegie Institute (including $13,531,433.67 to Carnegie Institute of Technology)		26,719,380.67
Carnegie Institution of Washington		22,300,000.00
Carnegie Hero Funds		10,540,000.00
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace		10,000,000.00
Scottish Universities Trust		10,000,000.00
United Kingdom Trust		10,000,000.00
Steel Workers Pensions		4,000,000.00
Dunfermline Trust		3,750,000.00
Church Peace Union		2,025,000.00
Hague Peace Palace		1,500,000.00
Endowment for Institutes at Braddock, Homestead and Duquesne		1,000,000.00
International Bureau of American Republics (Pan American Building)		850,000.00
Engineering Building		500,000.00
King Edward's Hospital Fund		500,000.00
Church Pension Fund		324,744.87
Simplified Spelling Board		280,000.00
Central American Peace Palace (Court of Justice)		200,000.00
Study of Methods of Americanization		190,000.00
Koch Institute, Berlin		120,000.00
New York Zoological Society		118,000.00
New York Association for the Blind		114,000.00

[1]Carnegie Institute of Technology not included, but including gift to Cooper Union and Stevens Institute. The number of colleges and universities to which Mr. Carnegie made benefactions runs over five hundred.

American Library Association		$100,000.00
St. Andrew's Society		100,000.00
Iron and Steel Institute, London		89,000.00
Pittsburgh Kingsley House Association		79,000.00
Northampton (Mass.) Home Culture Club		77,000.00
Foreign Students' Friendly Relations Committee		70,000.00
Sorbonne (Madame Curie Fund)		50,000.00
Scots Charitable Society, Boston, Mass.		30,000.00
War Grants:		
Red Cross	$1,500,000.00	
32 cantonment library buildings	320,000.00	
Knights of Columbus	250,000.00	
Young Men's Christian Association	250,000.00	
National Research Council	150,000.00	
National Security League	150,000.00	
Young Women's Christian Association	100,000.00	
War Camp Community Recreation Service	50,000.00	
National Board of Medical Examiners	22,500.00	
		2,792,500.00
Miscellaneous (comprising National Civic Federation, Bureau of Municipal Research, New York Anti-Saloon League, Charity Organization Society, Oratorio Society, Boy Scouts of America, Harwick Mine Disaster Relief Fund, etc., etc.)		1,050,900.00
		[1]$350,695,653.40

UNITED STATES

Free Public Library Buildings (1946)		$44,854,731.25
Colleges:[2]		
Library buildings	$3,928,199.27	
Other buildings	3,950,061.92	
Endowment	8,822,588.92	
Other purposes	632,535.00	
		18,333,385.11
Church Organs (4092)		3,604,718.75
Carnegie Corporation of New York[3]		115,000,000.00
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (including $1,000,000 to Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association)		29,250,000.00

[1] Of this amount $49,817,450.54 has been appropriated from the revenues of Carnegie Corporation of New York.

[2] Carnegie Institute of Technology not included.

[3] $10,000,000 for Canada and British Colonies not included.

Carnegie Institute (including $13,531,433.67 to Carnegie Institute of Technology)		$26,719,380.67
Carnegie Institution of Washington		22,300,000.00
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace		10,000,000.00
Carnegie Hero Fund		5,000,000.00
Steel Workers' Pensions		4,000,000.00
Church Peace Union		2,025,000.00
Endowment for Institutes at Braddock, Homestead and Duquesne		1,000,000.00
International Bureau of American Republics (Pan American Building)		850,000.00
Engineering Building		500,000.00
Church Pension Fund		324,744.87
Simplified Spelling Board		260,000.00
Study of Methods of Americanization		190,000.00
New York Zoological Society		118,000.00
New York Association for the Blind		114,000.00
American Library Association		100,000.00
St. Andrew's Society		100,000.00
Pittsburgh Kingsley House Association		79,000.00
Northampton (Mass.) Home Culture Club		77,000.00
Foreign Students' Friendly Relations Committee		70,000.00
Scots Charitable Association, Boston, Mass.		30,000.00
War Grants:		
Red Cross	$1,500,000.00	
32 cantonment library buildings	320,000.00	
Knights of Columbus	250,000.00	
Young Men's Christian Association	250,000.00	
National Research Council	150,000.00	
National Security League	150,000.00	
Young Women's Christian Association	100,000.00	
War Camp Community Recreation Service	50,000.00	
National Board of Medical Examiners	22,500.00	
		2,792,500.00
Miscellaneous (comprising National Civic Federation, Bureau of Municipal Research, New York Anti-Saloon League, Charity Organization Society, Oratorio Society, Boy Scouts of America, Harwick Mine Disaster Relief Fund, etc.)		1,050,900.00
		$288,743,360.65

DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS BY STATES

	Promised Library Buildings (Including Buildings Erected)			Erected Library Buildings	
	No. of Grants	No. of Bldgs.	Amount	No. of Bldgs.	Amount
Alabama	17	17	$355,800.00	14	$195,800.00
Arizona	4	4	64,000.00	3	54,000.00
Arkansas	4	4	138,600.00	4	138,600.00
California	122	147	2,819,487.00	128	2,415,397.79
Colorado	28	36	754,943.00	29	649,943.00
Connecticut	12	14	214,340.00	5	82,640.00
Delaware	1	1	6,000.00		
District of Columbia	1	8	725,000.00	2	415,000.00
Florida	12	12	233,000.00	9	188,000.00
Georgia	30	34	659,756.00	22	471,756.00
Hawaii	1	1	100,000.00	1	100,000.00
Idaho	13	13	176,000.00	10	138,000.00
Illinois	114	114	1,741,000.00	106	1,662,000.00
Indiana	164	172	2,610,442.38	139	2,200,442.38
Iowa	104	106	1,537,706.00	97	1,461,706.00
Kansas	59	60	879,996.00	56	846,496.00
Kentucky	17	25	812,300.00	23	795,300.00
Louisiana	5	10	390,000.00	9	380,000.00
Maine	24	24	263,450.00	18	235,450.00
Maryland	5	23	560,500.00	8	202,000.00
Massachusetts	41	50	1,212,000.00	38	1,050,500.00
Michigan	64	73	1,764,200.00	55	1,549,700.00
Minnesota	63	70	1,013,900.00	64	950,900.00
Mississippi	12	13	167,500.00	11	145,500.00
Missouri	39	52	1,639,500.00	29	1,401,643.84
Montana	17	17	241,700.00	13	166,700.00
Nebraska	71	72	729,788.00	61	634,288.00
Nevada	2	2	35,000.00	1	15,000.00
New Hampshire	12	11	159,000.00	9	139,000.00
New Jersey	36	42	1,145,934.00	32	1,015,934.00
New Mexico	3	3	32,000.00	3	32,000.00
New York	62	142	6,845,700.00	99	6,074,614.36
North Carolina	14	15	228,445.00	6	102,945.00
North Dakota	10	10	150,200.00	7	107,700.00
Ohio	99	125	3,254,964.00	99	2,866,464.00
Oklahoma	29	29	522,000.00	24	409,500.00
Oregon	23	31	478,000.00	27	428,000.00
Pennsylvania[1]	47	84	5,172,648.37	49	4,299,512.84
Porto Rico	1	1	100,000.00	1	100,000.00
South Carolina	16	16	249,700.00	13	204,700.00
South Dakota	29	29	281,500.00	24	246,500.00
Tennessee	15	19	389,500.00	12	310,500.00
Texas	40	42	781,500.00	32	649,500.00
Utah	23	23	247,470.00	19	213,470.00
Vermont	4	4	80,000.00	4	80,000.00
Virginia	9	10	299,500.00	3	88,000.00
Washington	34	44	1,055,000.00	41	998,500.00
West Virginia	6	6	158,500.00	3	81,500.00
Wisconsin	66	69	1,109,761.50	62	1,027,761.50
Wyoming	17	17	267,500.00	14	234,000.00
	1641	1946	$44,854,731.25	1539	$38,256,864.71

[1] Pennsylvania figures do not include Pittsburgh Central Library, which is housed in main Carnegie Institute building.

DISTRIBUTION OF COST OF ERECTED LIBRARY BUILDINGS

	$10,000 or less	$10,001 to $20,000	$20,001 to $30,000	$30,001 to $40,000	$40,001 to $50,000	More than $50,000
Alabama	8	5	0	0	1	0
Arizona	1	0	2	0	0	0
Arkansas	1	1	1	0	0	1
California	77	24	6	2	2	3
Colorado	11	11	0	0	0	2
Connecticut	3	3	0	0	0	0
Florida	5	2	0	0	1	1
Georgia	10	6	1	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	1
Idaho	5	4	0	1	0	0
Illinois	50	38	7	4	4	3
Indiana	62	52	12	3	2	3
Iowa	61	21	7	0	2	5
Kansas	34	11	7	2	0	2
Kentucky	5	3	3	1	0	2
Louisiana	3	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	12	2	1	0	0	1
Massachusetts	10	9	9	0	0	3
Michigan	13	22	6	2	1	1
Minnesota	32	19	7	1	0	1
Mississippi	8	0	3	0	0	0
Missouri	8	8	5	0	2	1
Montana	8	3	1	1	0	0
Nebraska	48	10	1	0	1	1
Nevada	0	1	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	2	6	1	0	0	0
New Jersey	5	12	6	1	1	7
New Mexico	2	1	0	0	0	0
New York	10	9	7	2	4	4
North Carolina	4	1	0	2	0	0
North Dakota	1	6	0	0	0	0
Ohio	22	21	18	4	5	5
Oklahoma	11	4	3	0	0	3
Oregon	10	8	3	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	3	2	2	1	3	6
Porto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	1
South Carolina	9	3	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	17	6	1	0	0	0
Tennessee	6	1	4	0	1	1
Texas	10	14	3	1	2	2
Utah	13	5	1	0	0	0
Vermont	2	1	0	0	1	0
Virginia	1	1	0	0	1	0
Washington	17	10	3	0	0	1
West Virginia	0	1	0	2	0	0
Wisconsin	29	21	6	2	3	1
Wyoming	1	12	0	0	1	0
	650	398	137	32	38	62

Grand Total....1317 buildings, not including library systems in 27 cities.

DISTRIBUTION OF COST OF ERECTED LIBRARY BUILDINGS

(Continued)

Library Systems not Included in Foregoing List

	Promised Library Buildings (Including Buildings Erected)		Erected Library Buildings	
California				
Oakland	Main and 4 branches	$50,000 and $140,000	Main and 2 branches	
San Francisco	Main and 8 branches	375,000 and 375,000		3 branches
Los Angeles	6 branches	210,000		6 branches
Colorado				
Denver	Main and 8 branches	200,000 and 160,000	Main and 4 branches	
District of Columbia				
Washington	Main and 7 branches	375,000 and 350,000	Main and 1 branch	
Georgia				
Atlanta	Main and 3 branches	145,000 and 57,000	Main and 2 branches	
Savannah	Main and 1 branch	75,000 and 12,000	Main and 1 branch	
Indiana				
Indianapolis	6 branches	120,000		5 branches
Kentucky				
Louisville	Main and 8 branches	250,000 and 200,000	Main and 8 branches	
Louisiana				
New Orleans	Main and 5 branches	250,000 and 100,000	Main and 5 branches	
Maryland				
Baltimore	20 branches	500,000		8 branches
Massachusetts				
Springfield	Main and 3 branches	200,000 and 60,000	Main and 3 branches	
Somerville	Main and 2 branches	80,000 and 43,000	Main and 2 branches	
Michigan				
Detroit	Main and 9 branches	375,000 and 375,000		8 branches
Minnesota				
Minneapolis	4 branches	125,000		4 branches
Missouri				
St. Louis	Main and 6 branches	500,000 and 500,000	Main and 6 branches	
New York				
New York	81 branches	5,200,000		63 branches
Ohio				
Cincinnati	9 branches	286,000		9 branches
Cleveland	14 branches	590,000		13 branches
Oregon				
Portland	7 branches	165,000		5 branches
Pennsylvania				
Philadelphia	30 branches	1,500,000		21 branches
Pittsburgh	Main[1] and 8 branches	612,758	Main and 8 branches	
Homestead	Main	322,067	Main	
Braddock	Main	357,782	Main	
Duquesne	Main	310,000	Main	
Washington				
Spokane	Main and 3 branches	85,000 and 70,000	Main and 3 branches	
Seattle	Main and 6 branches	220,000 and 175,000	Main and 5 branches	

[1] Cost included in main Carnegie Institute Building.

CANADA

	Promised Library Buildings (Including Buildings Erected)			Erected Library Buildings	
	No. of Grants	No. of Bldgs.	Amount	No. of Bldgs.	Amount
Alberta	4	4	$130,000.00	1	$80,000.00
British Columbia	3	3	121,915.00	3	121,915.00
Manitoba	4	6	243,000.00	4	211,000.00
New Brunswick	1	1	50,000.00	1	50,000.00
Newfoundland	1	1	50,000.00		
Nova Scotia	5	5	109,000.00		
Ontario	121	128	2,064,495.00	102	1,830,995.00
Quebec	3	3	175,000.00		
Saskatchewan	4	4	114,500.00	2	74,500.00
Yukon	1	1	25,000.00	1	25,000.00
	147	156	$3,082,910.00	114	$2,393,410.00

GENERAL SUMMARY OF PROMISED LIBRARY BUILDINGS

	No. of Buildings		Amount	
Free Public Library Buildings:				
United States	1946		$44,854,731.25	
Great Britain and Ireland	660		11,849,457.50	
Canada	156		3,082,910.00	
Other Countries	49		577,710.00	
		2811		$60,364,808.75
College Library Buildings:				
United States	117		$3,928,199.27	
Great Britain and Ireland	1		62,500.00	
Canada	1		50,000.00	
Other Countries	1		25,000.00	
		120		4,065,699.27
Army Cantonment Library Buildings		32		320,000.00
		2963		$64,750,508.02

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDINGS

	No. of Buildings	Amount
United States	1946	$44,854,731.25
England and Wales	423	8,754,815.00
Canada	156	3,082,910.00
Scotland	147	2,202,720.00
Ireland	90	891,922.50
New Zealand	23	256,710.00
South Africa	13	123,000.00
British West Indies	6	101,500.00
Australia and Tasmania	4	70,000.00
Seychelles	1	10,000.00
Mauritius	1	9,000.00
Fiji	1	7,500.00
	2811	$60,364,808.75

COLLEGES

United States

	No. of Grants	Library Buildings	No. of Grants	Other Buildings	No. of Grants	Endowment	No. of Grants	Other Purposes	No. of Grants	Total Amt. Granted
Ala.	7	$111,540.00	5	$22,250.00	1	$600,000.00	4	$28,000.00	17	$761,790.00
Cal.	2	60,000.00			4	120,000.00			6	180,000.00
Colo.	1	30,000.00	1	50,000.00	3	113,000.00			5	193,000.00
Conn.			2	50,000.00	2	350,000.00	1	25,000.00	5	425,000.00
D. C.	1	50,000.00	1	1,000.00			1	1,021.00	3	52,021.00
Fla.	4	76,500.00	2	26,000.00					6	102,500.00
Ga.	6	125,000.00	13	127,000.00	3	145,000.00	2	70,000.00	24	467,000.00
Idaho	2	7,000.00	2	4,500.00	1	25,000.00	1	5,000.00	6	41,500.00
Ill.	4	80,000.00	9	263,000.00	11	282,000.00			24	625,000.00
Ind.	2	80,000.00	1	18,750.00	2	75,000.00			5	173,750.00
Iowa	7	210,000.00	2	78,500.00	12	342,500.00	1	50,000.00	22	681,000.00
Kan.	7	195,500.00	5	55,000.00	4	120,000.00			16	370,500.00
Ky.	4	101,500.00	1	25,000.00	4	288,800.00	2	26,000.00	11	441,300.00
La.			1	11,850.00	1	75,000.00			2	86,850.00
Maine	2	70,000.00	2	55,000.00	2	100,000.00			6	225,000.00
Md.	1	16,700.00	2	313,000.00	1	50,000.00			4	379,700.00
Mass.	5	452,446.27	4	174,500.00	2	508,396.00			11	1,135,342.27
Mich.			1	30,000.00	6	132,500.00			7	162,500.00
Minn.	1	30,000.00	4	100,000.00	3	55,000.00			8	185,000.00
Miss.	2	40,000.00	5	36,424.00	2	25,000.00			9	101,424.00
Mo.	2	45,000.00	3	47,500.00	2	60,000.00			7	152,500.00
Mont.					1	25,000.00			1	25,000.00
Neb.	1	20,000.00	3	55,000.00	2	35,000.00			6	110,000.00
N. H.	1	20,000.00	1	25,000.00					2	45,000.00
N. J.			3	100,000.00	6	543,727.59	2	452,012.00	11	1,095,739.59
N. Y.	3	215,000.00	20	1,117,300.00	21	1,300,750.00	20	363,410.00	64	2,996,460.00
N. C.	7	142,868.00	3	55,200.00	3	95,000.00			13	293,068.00
N. D.	3	63,400.00	1	1,250.00					4	64,650.00
Ohio	8	344,745.00	7	222,959.00	20	625,000.00	2	65,550.00	37	1,258,254.00
Okla.	1	30,000.00	1	5,000.00	1	25,000.00			3	60,000.00
Oregon	2	50,000.00	1	10,000.00	1	5,000.00			4	65,000.00
Pa.[1]	10	440,000.00	14	443,108.92	16	275,749.00	12	95,497.00	52	1,254,354.92
R. I.	1	150,000.00							1	150,000.00
S. C.	4	65,000.00	7	91,000.00	3	45,250.00	1	5,000.00	15	206,250.00
S. D.	3	62,000.00			2	50,000.00			5	112,000.00
Tenn.	6	280,000.00	7	155,750.00	7	1,076,583.00	5	95,000.00	25	1,607,333.00
Texas	1	15,000.00	1	13,000.00					2	28,000.00
Vt.	1	25,000.00			2	70,000.00	1	25,000.00	4	120,000.00
Va.	4	100,000.00	7	102,500.00	13	670,000.00	27	187,545.00	51	1,060,045.00
Wash.					1	25,000.00			1	25,000.00
W. Va.	1	20,000.00	3	54,720.00					4	74,720.00
Wis.	2	104,000.00	2	9,000.00	7	488,333.33	2	28,500.00	13	629,833.33
South'n Educ't'n Board							11	110,000.00	11	110,000.00
	119	$3,928,199.27	147	$3,950,061.92	172	$8,822,588.92	95	$1,632,535.00	533	$18,333,385.11

[1] Carnegie Institute of Technology not included.

Canada

	No. of Grants	Library Buildings	No. of Grants	Other Buildings	No. of Grants	Endowment	No. of Grants	Other Purposes	No. of Grants	Total Amt. Granted
British Columbia			1	$50,000.00					1	$50,000.00
Manitoba					1	$25,000.00			1	25,000.00
Nova Scotia			2	70,000.00			1	$5,000.00	3	75,000.00
Ontario	1	$50,000.00			1	100,000.00			2	150,000.00
Quebec			1	100,000.00	1	1,000,000.00			2	1,100,000.00
	1	$50,000.00	4	$220,000.00	3	$1,125,000.00	1	$5,000.00	9	$1,400,000.00

Other Countries

	No. of Grants	Library Buildings	No. of Grants	Other Buildings	No. of Grants	Endowment	No. of Grants	Other Purposes	No. of Grants	Total Amt. Granted
England			3	$325,000.00					3	$325,000.00
Scotland	1	$62,500.00	7	158,375.00			2	$10,000.00	10	230,875.00
New Zealand			1	10,000.00					1	10,000.00
South Africa	1	25,000.00	1	8,750.00	1	$30,000.00			3	63,750.00
	2	$87,500.00	12	$502,125.00	1	$30,000.00	2	$10,000.00	17	$629,625.00

CHURCH ORGANS

United States

State	*Number*	*Amount*
Alabama	14	$12,187.00
Alaska	1	387.50
Arkansas	8	10,500.00
California	25	35,087.00
Colorado	28	26,058.00
Canal Zone	1	750.00
Connecticut	34	26,751.50
Delaware	23	19,020.00
Florida	15	16,025.00
Georgia	26	26,312.50
Hawaii	1	1,250.00
Idaho	7	6,595.00
Illinois	207	202,277.50
Indiana	137	118,120.50
Iowa	67	67,030.50
Kansas	35	35,075.00
Kentucky	86	73,025.00
Louisiana	4	3,680.00
Maine	61	38,970.50
Maryland	90	72,838.50
Massachusetts	129	103,124.50
Michigan	71	74,585.00
Minnesota	90	80,542.00
Mississippi	27	25,262.00
Missouri	82	71,202.50
Montana	4	3,850.00
Nebraska	42	39,437.00
Nevada	1	1,000.00
New Hampshire	25	14,189.50
New Jersey	174	153,131.00
New York	290	271,026.50
North Carolina	70	56,342.00
North Dakota	19	13,692.00
Ohio	440	405,247.00
Oklahoma	17	16,793.50
Oregon	13	14,874.50
Pennsylvania	1351	1,126,574.75
Porto Rico	1	425.00
Rhode Island	21	18,450.00
South Carolina	34	32,275.00

State	*Number*	*Amount*
South Dakota	14	$17,000.00
Tennessee	44	37,161.50
Texas	30	33,100.00
Vermont	10	6,642.00
Virginia	78	54,296.00
Washington	7	6,949.00
Washington, D. C.	17	18,400.00
West Virginia	69	54,298.00
Wisconsin	58	59,032.50
Wyoming	4	3,875.00
	4092	$3,604,718.75

CANADA

	Number	*Amount*
Alberta	1	$40.00
British Columbia	1	1,800.00
Manitoba	3	2,362.00
New Brunswick	6	5,525.00
Newfoundland	2	780.00
Nova Scotia	14	11,545.00
Ontario	86	87,106.00
Prince Edward Island	2	1,375.00
Quebec	9	6,845.00
	124	$117,378.00

OTHER COUNTRIES

	Number	*Amount*
England	2119	$1,508,320.00
Ireland	219	158,370.00
Scotland	1005	765,220.00
Wales	32	22,210.00
Africa	29	16,375.00
Australia	7	10,715.00
British Guiana	1	750.00
British West Indies	46	33,015.00
Gibraltar	2	2,125.00
India	1	875.00
New Zealand	12	8,240.00
	3473	$2,526,215.00

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